

DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL ORDERED TO LEAVE THAILAND

OW192106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Thai police today arrested a Soviet trade official and ordered him to leave the country within 48 hours, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun told reporters this afternoon.

Prachuap said Victor Barychev, the Soviet trade official in Bangkok, was arrested for "behavior incompatible with his duties." Thai National Broadcasting station declared this evening that Barychev is a spy disguised as a trade official. Barychev and his family have been ordered to leave Thailand within 48 hours from 6 p.m. local time today.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Suthi Prasatwinichai [name and title as received] said the Soviet charge d'affaires was summoned to the ministry this afternoon and was told there is evidence that Barychev has committed crimes seriously endangering Thailand's security. Suthee handed the Soviet charge d'affaires the Thai Government protest note ordering Barychev's expulsion. Thai sources said Barychev was caught red-handed when he was obtaining secret information on the deployment of Thai troops. The sources also said Thai police had kept watch on Barychev for two years.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DANGERS OF U.S.-USSR SPACE RACE

HK200548 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 6

["Jottings" by Zhou Xiangguang: "Why Should People Worry About Heaven Now?"]

[Text] In the starry evening sky, a glittering man-made satellite slowly flies across. It tells people that the tranquil sky has lost its enchanting flavor of romance and has become a restless wrestling ring.

It is said that in outer space, more than 1,000 man-made satellites are revolving round the earth. Of these objects, only a small number are used for peaceful purposes and most are military satellites launched by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. In recent years, the two superpowers have escalated their contention for space superiority to a higher level. They both are using "the latest space technology" to develop large-scale antimissile defensive systems and modern space weapons which can counter these defensive systems. Once a war breaks out between these "heaven warriors" dispatched by the superpowers to the space, what will happen to the human world?

Early this year, the whole world was agitated by a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite which was going to fall. Many countries entered into emergency alert, not only closely tracing the falling satellite, but also adopting contingency plans to cope with the situation if the satellite fell into their territories. A West European government even prepared to move its cabinet to a nuclear shelter. In those days, children were cautioned not to pick up things on ground. In some places, people were frightened because an unidentified object was discovered.

The Chinese have a saying -- "the man of Qi was haunted by the fear that the sky might fall" -- meaning that people cherish unnecessary and groundless fears. Today, when people fear that the space arms race will cause radioactive pollution on earth, they are not haunted by an unnecessary and groundless fear; instead, they are faced with a real threat.

When another Soviet satellite crashed in the north of Canada 5 years ago, it caused radioactive pollution over a vast area.

According to reports, the biggest remaining fragment was 50 centimeters long, the heaviest one was 20 kg, and the one with strongest radioactivity was 500 roentgens per hour. Canada spent \$6 million on searching for fragments and removing radioactive pollution, and the Soviet Union paid Canada \$3 million as compensation for this accident. Fortunately, the fragments fell in the northern area which is sparsely populated.

In fact, accidents in which fragments of man-made satellites fall to the earth happen almost every day. According to statistics, in the period 1975-1981, more than 7,000 fragments of man-made space objects fell to the earth. The number in 1981 alone was 655 pieces, showing a daily average of 2 pieces. This exceeded the number of satellites launched to the space in the same period, because those falling to the earth included carrier rockets and large spacecraft which must be demolished in order to go through the atmospheric layer after fulfilling their missions. People are continuously launching all sorts of spacecraft, so it is certain that more things will fall from the sky. People are not too worried about this. But since the appearance of nuclear-powered satellites, the situation has become quite different. Now, not only are there nuclear-powered satellites for military use, but fragments of nuclear missiles destroyed by modern space weapon systems will eventually fall to the earth. In their contention for space superiority, the two superpowers have no regard for the security of mankind. How can this not cause anxiety to people?

People hope that their anxiety is only the kind of fear that the man of Qi cherished. But if the two superpowers do not stop the space arms race and disarm their "celestial warriors," people will regret that they are not as lucky as the man of Qi.

CHINA DAILY CITES HONGQI ON PRC, 3D WORLD COOPERATION

HK200538 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 May 83 p 4

["Opinion" column "from HONGQI commentary": "Cooperation Among 3d World Nations Has Firm Base"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang said in the South-South conference held in Beijing not long ago that South-South co-operation is showing tremendous life-force and has opened broad prospects for the future. Zhao has faith in this co-operation because it is built on firm political and economic bases.

Of course, there are differences in the political systems and the domestic and foreign policies of the 120 and more Third World countries. But in the past they all suffered from colonial domination; after independence, they all face the common task of vitalizing their national economies and maintaining national independence. These provide the firm political base for developing South-South cooperation. The development of a national economy stimulates foreign trade. The growth of Third World countries' economic power provides the economic base for South-South cooperation.

For a long time before independence, Third World countries were suppressed and exploited by imperialism, and fettered by domestic pre-capitalist productive relations. The level of their productive forces was very low. The people lived in extreme poverty. Their external economic relations were mainly designed to provide raw materials to their suzerain states. It was impossible to have much economic exchange among themselves. After independence, a vast majority of Third World countries adopted measures that have caused great changes in their economies. Between 1960 and 1970, their average annual growth of production value was 5.9 per cent, compared with the growth rate of 5 per cent of Western developed countries; between 1970 and 1980, the average growth rate was 6.1, compared with the 3.3 per cent growth rate of the developed countries.

Development

Between 1958 and 1973, the average growth rate of their mining industry was 8 per cent. Between 1960 and 1980, their manufacturing industry grew from less than 7 per cent of the world's total to more than 10 per cent. Agriculture in some Third World countries has also undergone rather large development.

Many Third World countries have made significant achievements in industrial construction. Beside simple labor-intensive products, they can today also produce optic instruments, hydroelectric generators, photographic apparatuses, telecommunications equipment, and even airplanes. China-made ships and complete equipment for large power stations have entered the international market. The 80-hp 578-type tractor designed and made in Yugoslavia won the top world prize for the longest ploughing hours in Britain. According to the US magazine TIME, some products of the Indian machine industry have beaten the Japanese in Malaysia, the French in New Zealand, and the Germans in Libya.

Advantages

Third World science and technology as a whole are rather backward compared with developed Western countries. But they have their own advantages: they need little investment and can provide more job opportunities, and thus are more suited to the needs of Third World countries. Many countries have sent their own experts and technicians, to help with the construction of other Third World countries.

The majority of Third World countries have increased their products for export and have bigger markets for imported goods. Between 1960 and 1980, total exports from all Third World countries increased from \$27.3 billion to \$561.4 billion. In the same period, total imports increased from \$30.2 billion to \$439.7 billion.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th Party Congress that South-South cooperation "is of great strategic significance, as it helps us to break out of the existing unequal international economic relations and establish a new international order."

The former international economic order was a product of imperialist colonialism. After World War II, nearly 100 former colonial and semi-colonial countries gained political independence. But the former international economic order remained practically unchanged under the monopoly of imperialism and the control of capitalism. The great majority of politically independent Third World countries were not completely independent economically.

Developed countries can still rely on their economic superiority and their control of the international market network to continue to exploit and rob the Third World countries. Especially during the present economic crisis, developed countries are doing their best to shift the burden onto Third World countries.

In two years, the price of primary products on the world market has dropped 30 percent. From 1980 to 1982, the annual export income of Third World countries fell by \$40 billion. By the end of 1982, their long and medium-term foreign debts totalled \$626 billion. Many Third World countries are now facing their gravest economic situation since their independence.

The struggle of Third World countries for establishing a new international economic order has been, from the very beginning, closely tied to their unity and cooperation. In April 1955, the Afro-Asian Conference was opened in Bandong. In 1964, at the First UN Trade and Development Conference, the Third World organized the "77 Countries Bloc." In the mid-70s, Third World oil exporting countries regained the right to fix oil prices.

The United States, especially the Reagan administration, has refused to recognize the need for changing current international economic relations. In order to relax North-South tension, the Third World initiated global talks, but because the United States and a few other Western developed countries adopted stalling and obstructing tactics, no progress has been made in the preparatory work.

Special Attention

China pays special attention to and supports South-South cooperation. We are trying to strengthen our economic and technological co-operation with Third World countries. In 1981, our trade with Third World countries totalled \$9.2 billion, which was 23 per cent of our total import and export trade. Up to the end of 1981, we had undertaken 1,317 construction projects for 76 Third World countries, and of these, 987 had been completed and put into operation. The dispatch of experts, engineers, and technicians we sent to Third World countries totalled 180,000.

Not long ago, when Premier Zhao Ziyang visited 11 African countries, he put forward the four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form, and achievement of common progress." These principles are a summary of the experiences of our economic and technological co-operation with African and other Third World countries, and will serve as guiding principles for further developing our co-operation with other Third World countries.

I. 20 May 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

WU XUEQIAN LEAVES BY PLANE FOR DPRK 20 MAY

OW200124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here by plane this morning for a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Minister Ho Tam. His entourage includes Liu Shuqing, assistant foreign minister and director of the ministry's Department of Asian Affairs. Seeing them off at the airport were Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

S. KOREA STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST REGIME

OW192042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (XINHUA) -- University students in Seoul and Kwangju staged demonstrations against the South Korean authorities yesterday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the popular uprising in Kwangju, according to reports from Seoul. Students of Seoul, Koryo and Songgyungwan Universities boycotted classes and started demonstrations, shouting anti-government slogans and distributing leaflets. Similar actions also took place in Kwangju yesterday where the popular uprising broke out three years ago. Another report said South Korean New Democratic Party's former President Kim Jong-sam, who has been a presidential candidate, started a hunger strike on Tuesday. He said in a statement that his fast was intended to show his wish to share the sufferings of the Kwangju uprising participants and other people who struggled for democracy and his unwavering stand against dictatorship and for democracy. He said he was prepared to give his life for the establishment of a democratic government in South Korea.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS END OF DPRK SEMIWAR ALERT

HK191528 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 6

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 May (XINHUA) — The headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army [KPA] issued a news communique today announcing that the supreme commander of the KPA has ordered all armed forces of the country to lift the semiwar state alert which began on 1 February this year. The communique, which was broadcast by the Korean Central Broadcasting Station today, says: Not long ago, the U.S. imperialists staged the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83" with the entire territory of South Korea as its center. The scale of this exercise was unprecedented in history. In view of this serious situation and the danger of war, the supreme commander of the KPA ordered the whole Army and the whole people into a semiwar state from 1 February to the last 10 days of April. The communique said: "This self-defense measure of ours has dealt a heavy political and military blow to the U.S. imperialists, and the South Korean puppet clique, has hindered and frustrated their aggressive and adventurous attempt, and has made significant contributions to defending Korea and world peace." The communique emphatically says: "The lifting of the semiwar state does not mean the removal of the danger of war on the Korean peninsula." The communique demands that the whole Army and entire people maintain high revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness at all times, and closely watch every move of the enemy. The communique points out: "We do not provoke others first, but we will not allow anyone to infringe upon our sovereignty. If the U.S. imperialists persist in the new war provocation maneuvers in defiance of our repeated warnings, aggravating the situation in Korea, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS HONG KONG YOUTH GROUP 19 MAY

OW191140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation of youth from all walks of life in Hong Kong led by Allen Lee, managing director of the Ampex World Operations.

PRC AMBASSADOR FETES SIHANOUK IN BANGKOK

OW192000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand and Democratic Kampuchea, gave a banquet in honor of the visiting President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the Chinese Embassy here this evening. In his toast, Shen Ping spoke highly of Sihanouk's recent stay in the liberated areas in Kampuchea, saying that it "will surely further arouse the fighting will and confidence of the Kampuchean people and fighters in their hard struggle against Vietnam." The ambassador also noted the historical significance of the fact that Sihanouk had received the credentials of the ambassadors of six foreign countries in his capacity as the president of Democratic Kampuchea, which showed that Democratic Kampuchea was gaining support and sympathy from more and more countries. In his reply, President Sihanouk said his return to Kampuchea was aimed at encouraging his countrymen to fight the anti-Vietnamese war to the end. He thanked the Chinese Government and people for massive aid to his country, adding that the Kampuchea people and fighters will surely drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea. Sihanouk expressed his determination to lead his people successfully in the anti-Vietnamese fighting and the establishment of an independent, neutral and prosperous Kampuchea. Norodom Chakrapong, member of the Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs, and Chak Saroeun, member of the Coordination Committee for Culture and Education of Democratic Kampuchea, also attended the banquet.

XU JIATUN NAMED XINHUA DIRECTOR IN HONG KONG

HK191300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0103 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- Xu Jiatun [6079 1367 1470] has been appointed as director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch and will soon assume his post.

Background Report

HK191302 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0102 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- Xu Jiatun [newly appointed director of XINHUA News Agency Hong Kong branch] is 67 years old. He has held the following posts in succession: vice governor of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, director of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chairman of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, first political commissar of the Jiangsu Provincial PLA Military District, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Scientific Commission, and president of the Jiangsu branch of the Academy of Sciences of China. He was also elected as a deputy to the 4th and 5th NPC, and was a member of the 11th and 12th CPC Central Committees.

REPORTAGE ON MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives in Beijing

OW191212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth and Mrs Jugnauth arrived here this afternoon on an official and friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

He is the second head of government from Mauritius to visit China since diplomatic relations were established in 1972.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources Kishore Nunkeswarsingh Deerpalsingh and Minister of External Affairs, tourism and Emigration Anil Gayan are among those accompanying the prime minister on the visit.

The distinguished Mauritian guests were greeted at the airport by Minister of Chemical Industry Qing Zhongda, who is chairman of the reception committee. Also present were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan and Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Chen Feng. Two children presented bouquets to Prime Minister and Mrs Jugnauth.

Foreign Ministry sources say the Chinese Government will hold an official welcoming ceremony in honor of Prime Minister Jugnauth tomorrow. The prime minister is scheduled to hold talks with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. The Mauritian visitors will also tour southern China.

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW200248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- An official ceremony was held at the Great Hall of the People here this morning to welcome the Mauritian prime minister, Aneerood Jugnauth.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. Premier Zhao welcomed Prime Minister Jugnauth, accompanied by Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda, at the plaza east of the Great Hall. Children presented bouquets to Prime Minister and Mrs Jugnauth.

Accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, the Mauritian prime minister reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some 200 children waved tambourines and flowers to welcome the guests.

Also present on the occasion were State Councillor Ji Pengfei and Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Chen Feng and members of Prime Minister Jugnauth's government delegation.

Zhao, Jugnauth Discuss Ties

OW200957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius discussed bilateral relations and the international situation in their talks here this morning.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders spoke highly of the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

They explored possibilities for further cooperation in the fields of economics technology, culture, education, medicine and public health.

Prime Minister Jugnauth said that Mauritius as a Third World country and a member of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity would do its best to maintain its neutral position. "We hold that Third World countries should fully cooperate among themselves in order to help each other," he said. He explained that Mauritius will work to develop friendly relations with the Indian Ocean countries and other African nations.

Zhao Ziyang said, "China regards as its international duty to support the people of other Third World countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop their national economies." There is great potential for economic and technical cooperation among Third World countries, he said. China is willing to contribute to the steady expansion of such cooperation.

Taking part in the talks on the Mauritian side were members of the Mauritian Government delegation led by Prime Minister Jugnauth: Kishore Nundkesh-Warshingh Deerpalsingh, minister of agriculture, fisheries and natural resources, and Anil Gayan, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Qin Zhongda, minister of the chemical industry, Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chen Feng, Chinese ambassador to Mauritius.

U.S. ENVOY HOLDS TALKS WITH LEBANESE PRESIDENT

OW191328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. presidential special envoy Philip Habib left here for Egypt today after talks with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the situation following the signing of the Lebanon-Israel agreement, reported Lebanese broadcasting station.

Habib arrived here yesterday evening from Rome. He had originally planned to visit Damascus in the hope of persuading the Syrians into accepting the Lebanon-Israel agreement. But a Syrian spokesman announced Habib would not be received in Damascus, saying there was "nothing to discuss" with him.

U.S. SIGNS CONFIDENTIAL AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL

OW191243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 18 (XINHUA) -- The United States has signed a confidential agreement with Israel recognizing that the latter has the right to retaliate against attacks by "terrorists" in Lebanon, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today. The agreement also acknowledged that Israel could delay its troop withdrawal from Lebanon until Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization pull out their forces, U.S. and Israeli officials were quoted as saying.

The Israeli-American pact was said to be signed yesterday by Secretary of State George Shultz and Israel's Charge d'Affaires Benjamin Netanyahu at the State Department without announcement.

In the past, Israel has cited "security needs" in attacking the PLO forces in southern Lebanon. Now the United States has accepted that Israel has the right to use force if attacked by forces in Lebanon, the paper quoted officials as saying.

The paper said that the U.S.-Israeli document also takes note of Israel's previously stated conditions for withdrawal: an accounting of Israel's dead and missing by the Syrians, a return of all captured Israelis and Israeli bodies in Syria's possession, and a withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces during the same period.

The paper said that in the accord which was drawn up at Israel's request, the United States also pledges to do its utmost to bring about the withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces and to see that Lebanon will live up to its agreement with Israel.

The paper also said that the United States is expected to lift the ban on the sale of 75 F-16 planes to Israel which was imposed last June when Israel invaded Lebanon.

U.S. TO LIFT BAN ON SALE OF FIGHTERS TO ISRAEL

OW181435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1404 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that consultation "is about to begin" within his administration on the supply of F-16 aircraft to Israel since it has signed a troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon. Reagan made the announcement at a press conference on the Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

The U.S. Government imposed an embargo on delivery of the 75 advanced fighters to Israel after its invasion of Lebanon last June. Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz also advocated a lift of the ban on the jet fighter sale.

Weinberger said the Soviet Union has sent new missiles to Syria and this increased pressure for lifting the U.S. embargo on sales of additional F-16 fighters to Israel.

Shultz said there is no reason to continue holding up the sales and the embargo would be lifted after Israel has agreed to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

SHIJIE ZHISHI TRACES HISTORY OF ARAB UNITY

HK061015 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHE in Chinese No. 6, 16 Mar 83 pp 12, 13

[Article by Sun Zhenou: "The Arab Unity Movement -- Past and Present"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Arab world covers the continents of Asia and Africa, with an area of land totaling more than 13.7 million square meters and a total population of over 160 million people. It consists of 21 countries and the region of Palestine. After World War I, these countries gained independence one by one. They all upheld the idea of Arab unity and some of them had made attempts to achieve this, but to no avail. Since World War II, the slogan and banner of Arab unity have been so far upheld, but the ideal of unity is far from being realized, thus, doubts about the feasibility of the Arab unity movement are raised in world opinion. Some people hold that the Arabs have never been a unified nation, and therefore are without a basis for unification; some others assert that the Arabs did enjoy the state of unification in the past, and their future unity is not without the possibility of success, although there are difficulties and hindrances. We are now going to briefly review the history of Arab unity and give an analysis on the difficulties and problems that face the movement.

The Period of a Unified Arab Muslim Empire.

In the seventh century, the Arabs established a strong and unified country called the Arab Muslim Empire. Here is the process of its establishment: In the year 610 AD, Muhammed of Mecca founded the Islamic religion, and with this he gradually unified the Arab peninsula, and continuously expanded his territory. The Arab Muslim Empire was finally set up by Caliph Abu Bakr in 632. The strongest periods of the empire were the dynasty of the Umayyads (661-750) with its capital in Damascus, and the dynasty of Abbasids (750-1258) with its capital in Baghdad. At that time the Arab Muslim Empire covered territories in Asia, Africa, and Europe, comprising today's Afghanistan, Iran, Caucasia, Turkey, Spain, and 22 Arab countries and regions.

The Arabs then made good use of their power to propagate the Islamic religion extensively, and prompted many nations in the territory to accept that religion, the Arabic language, and the Arab mode of life, with the result that the people of many nations were finally naturalized. Therefore, some people think that since the Arabs once formed a national entity in history, they have had the basis for unification, and even today those Arab countries who have common borders possess the possibility of a gradual unification.

The Period of Disintegration and Invasion by Foreign Nations

In 1055, the Turkish Seljuks invaded Baghdad and the Arab Muslim Empire began to disintegrate. In 1258, the Mongols occupied Baghdad and killed the caliph (the monarch) of the Abbasids dynasty, and the entire empire collapsed. For more than 400 years, from 1055 to the 16th century when the Turks conquered the Arabs, the Arabs were always in a state of disunity.

At the beginning of the 16th century, the Arab countries successively became colonies of the Ottoman Empire, and this situation continued until 1918, covering a period of more than 400 years. After this, the Arab countries became, one after the other, the colonies of the British and the French imperialists. In this historical period, the Arab nation has been fighting to shake off the yoke of foreign domination and realize the independence of their countries and their national unification. During the period of the two world wars and after World War II, the Arab national liberation movement has been surging high, and the call for Arab unity is becoming more and more powerful.

Three Upsurges for Unity in History

THE FIRST UPSURGE FOR UNITY. In 1810, the Egyptian Viceroy Muhammad Ali sent his troops to the Arab peninsula. After 10 years of war, he managed to unite Sudan, the Arab peninsula, and the Hausa region. In 1830, when he was ready for an advance into Libya, Tunisia, and Algeria in Northern Africa, to realize Arab unity, the European powers headed by Russia and Britain jointly launched an armed intervention in 1840 and forced Egypt to accept terms for surrender. Thus the territory already unified had to be surrendered to Turkey. In this manner, the first upsurge for Arab unity was strangled.

THE SECOND UPSURGE FOR UNITY. The unity movement this time was jointly conducted by Arab nationalists and feudal aristocrats. In 1915, Faysal, the third son of Sharif Husayn of Mecca arrived at a "secret agreement" with Syrian nationalists, and they decided after World War I to establish an independent Arab country in the western Asian region with the Hasim families as the nucleus. In 1918, Faysal's troops controlled most of the territory of Syria and Palestine. In March, 1920, Faysal formally announced the independence of Syria with Lebanon included.

In the same year, the French Armed Forces occupied Syria and Lebanon while the British forces occupied Palestine, Iraq, and Outer Jordan. The Arab unity movement was once again strangled by the imperialists.

THE THIRD UPSURGE FOR UNITY. This time the unity movement developed on the basis of the flourishing national liberation movements. As early as 1913, the Arabs had already convened a congress in Paris attended by Arab representatives, demanding independence and unity for the Arab countries.

This demand was reiterated in many subsequent conferences. In March 1945, the Arab League was formally established under the auspices of Egypt. The establishment of this organization played an active role in promoting the unity and united actions between various Arab countries.

For over 20 years, the Arab countries have tried to set up unions or incorporated bodies, with two or more countries involved, with an aim to reaching final unity. For example, in February 1958, Egypt and Syria decided to set up "the United Arab Republic;" in September 1971, Egypt, Libya and Syria formed the Federation of Arab Republics, and other attempts were also made. However, all these efforts ended in failure, with the exception of two organizations which have managed to continue operations: the "United Arab Emirates" established in 1971 and the "Gulf Cooperation Council" established in 1981, the latter being set up as a form of the Arab unity movement.

All these facts demonstrate that the Arab nation, which has gradually been formed and developed since the 7th century, has not only stood the test of over 900 years of disintegration and foreign domination, but also preserved up to this day their common religion, language, and common habits and customs, and the people always cherish a strong aspiration for Arab unity. Although the leaders of the Arab countries live and work in different surroundings and have different points of view, they nevertheless all hold up the banner of Arab unity.

A Clue to the Move From Disintegration to Unity

The Arab nation has been eager for solidarity and unity, but for many years Arab countries have been in a state of disintegration and intense conflicts. The causes for this are manifold.

1. The imperialists have been manufacturing contradictions among the Arabs. Intervention by the two superpowers in Middle East affairs has made the conflict even more acute.

After World War I, Britain, France, and other imperialist countries implemented the policy of division and rule, and divided the Arab region into many small countries; after World War II, the United States contended with Britain and France for spheres of influence, and trained its own agents in Arab countries; in 1948, under the auspices of Britain and the United States, the Zionists founded Israel in the Palestine region, and the continual invasion and expansion of Israel, with the collaboration of the United States, against the Arab countries have become an important factor in disrupting Arab unity. Since the 1960's the Soviet Union and the United States have intensified their contention for hegemony and extended their struggles into the Arab region, with the result that the Arab world is divided into two contending cliques advocating two different lines of conciliation or antagonism, and thus the Arab countries are in a state of disintegration.

2. The internal contradictions within the Arab world are very complicated and the differences between their political and economic systems are very great, with the result that unified ideas or opinions are hard to attain.

National contradictions, religious conflict, and the struggles between political parties are universal in every Arab country; Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Kuwait, and the Gulf States have all preserved the system of monarchy; Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, and Sudan are republican countries which practice the multi-party system and the policy of free economy, Iraq, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, and Libya practice one party systems with their own mode for economic development; and the leaders of some countries have been trying to dominate the Arab world. All these contradictions, struggles and differences have caused the Arab unity movement to face a hard-to-solve problem, that is, what is the system to be based on and who should be the nucleus in order to realize that Arab unity. As a result, the movements of association or integration in recent years have never been carried through to the end, and have even occasionally resulted in mutual discontent or resentment.

However, what attracts people's attention is that, confronted with the frantic aggression by Israel and the fierce strife between the two hegemonic powers, the Arab countries displayed a spirit of unity and coordination seldom seen in the past few years at a conference between heads of states which was held in Fez in September 1982, and the countries attending the conference formulated a common strategy. This is bound to exert active influence on the solidarity and unity of the Arab world. Of course, the road leading to the realization of Arab unity is still long and tortuous.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET CHAMPION SPORTSMEN

OW192130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders Wan Li, Yang Shangkun, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo and Peng Chong this evening received members of the Chinese table tennis delegation, badminton delegation and diving team, all of whom achieved great victories at recent world championships.

In his speech, Wan Li thanked the sportsmen for winning honor for the motherland and wished them greater achievements in future world championships.

Yang Shangkun expressed his congratulations to the players and divers on their efforts. He said: "You have won world championships. This is not only attributed to the efforts of you alone, but also to the efforts by your coaches and team managers." He urged all Chinese sportsmen, including the women volleyballers, table tennis players, divers, badminton players and gymnasts, to make joint efforts to raise China's level of sports.

Wan Li, Yang Shangkun and Peng Chong are honorary presidents of the Chinese Tennis Association, Table Tennis Association and the Chinese Gymnastics Association, respectively. Also present on the occasion were Rong Gaotang and Li Menghua. Later, table tennis and badminton exhibitions were given.

The Chinese players won six champions, four runners-up and nine third places at the 37th world table tennis championships in Tokyo, and two champions, one runner-up and four third places at the third world badminton championships in Copenhagen; while the divers took four gold medals, two silver medals and two bronze medals at the Third World cup diving championships in Houston.

WAN LI CALLS FOR MORE COMPUTERS, CIRCUITRY

OW191858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li today called for concentration of China's limited human, financial and material resources in the development of electronic computers and integrated circuits. He told the closing session of a national conference that China -- large, over populated and economically less developed -- cannot invest too much money in its electronic industry. In view of this, he continued, units involved in computer and circuitry development should give priority to projects designated by the state in the allocation of funds, labor and materials to scientific research, technical transformation and importation and capital construction.

National plans for the development of computers, software and integrated circuits were drawn at the conference which began May 15.

Speaking on the implementation of the plans, Wan Li stressed the need to carry out plans for the application of electronic computers.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES GRADUATES TO GO WHERE NEEDED

HK191146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "A Few Words to This Year's College Graduates"]

[Text] This year, 270,000 college students will graduate before the summer vacation. In accordance with the needs of socialist modernization, a large number of graduates will be assigned to work at grassroots units and on the frontline of production. At present, many students have already made up their minds to answer the party's call with their concrete actions and to go wherever the country needs them most. There are also some students who have some plans of their own. They are hesitating and have taken a wait-and-see attitude. We would like to say a few words about this.

Those comrades who often read newspapers may be aware that in the past few years the newspapers have published lively examples of college graduates of the 1950's and 1960's who volunteered to do arduous pioneering work in the border areas and grassroots units.

When engineer Zhao Zhengjie was 26 years old, he volunteered to go from Beijing to the mountainous areas of the Changbaishan Mountain. There, he spent 20 years in thick forests and high mountains observing and studying the habits and manners of birds. He has written a lot of treatises which have filled some gaps in the ecology of birds in our country. His work has been spoken highly of by relevant circles at home and abroad.

When people's doctor Zhou Lirong graduated from Shanghai's No 1 Medical College in 1958, he volunteered to work in rural areas in eastern Henan where doctors were few and medicine was not easily available. Under very difficult conditions, he set up the first county-run microsurgical department.

Liang Boqi, a teacher of the Ih Ju League teachers' school in Nei Monggol, was born on the bank of the Huangpujiang River and brought up in Suzhou and Hangzhou. He is an only child. After graduating from the Beijing Teachers' University in 1957, he volunteered to make his home and to carry out pioneering work on the grassland beyond the Great Wall. For 20 years, he was never once absent or missed a lesson and thus won the great respect of the people.

The foregoing examples are only a few among numerous young people who in those days left the big cities and went to work in the border areas and the countryside. These comrades originally lived in relatively good surroundings and they had opportunities to work at better posts. However, they made their choices and voluntarily went to work in places where there were many difficulties. We believe that when our young people today read about their deeds, they will all be moved. Their lofty realm of thought of putting the country's needs above everything else and their spirit of not seeking an easy life and of not fearing hardship are worthy of learning.

We often say that we want to invigorate China. To invigorate China means to invigorate the entire vast expanse of land of China which covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometers. The more backward a place is, the greater the need to invigorate it and to change its existing state. At present, there are some young people who are patriotic and want to contribute to the modernization program but who are unwilling to leave the big cities and their hometowns. Their attitude is wrong. Remote and economically and culturally backward provinces are regions cover a vast area of our territory and are rich in resources. Their development and construction urgently need people with relatively more scientific and cultural knowledge.

Can the backward state of more than half of our motherland's territory be quickly changed and the goal of modernization be realized by the end of this century if no one is willing to work in these places? Can China be invigorated? If we really want to invigorate China, we must have the whole country in mind and should not be reluctant to leave the big cities.

Of course, the working and living conditions are relatively poorer in border areas, the countryside and grassroots units, and we must be prepared to endure some hardships. People with a strong pioneering spirit and high aspirations are not afraid of difficulties. Are not all the above-mentioned comrades people of this kind? Some people called those who volunteered to work in places with many difficulties or to take up difficult jobs "fools." As a matter of fact, these people stood on a high plane, saw far ahead and were most promising. If these people are "fools," then our country will be more hopeful with the increase in the number of these "fools." In any era, some people are bound to be regarded as "fools" by those with worldly views, but they are in fact the mainstays and pride of their respective era. We will never admire the "clever people" who put their personal interests above the interests of the country and the people. The fewer of these "clever people" we have, the better.

Some people worry that "real talents will be stifled" in backward areas. There may be more favorable conditions for a person to develop his career or to pursue his advanced studies in big cities and in economically and culturally more developed places. However, we should not go to extremes in this respect. Since backward areas must be developed and make progress, they all the more need knowledge and talented people. After the institution of the responsibility system in rural areas, the broad masses of peasants have an increasingly higher demand for science and culture. If college graduates go there they will have better conditions to display their talents and to increase their abilities, rather than having their real talents stifled. We also must understand that whether or not a person's talents will be stifled does not entirely depend on circumstances, but depends even more on subjective efforts. There are many examples of greatly increasing one's abilities while opening a new situation and making outstanding contributions under circumstances which are full of difficulties.

For the interest of modernization, we stress making rational use of personnel so that people can apply what they have learned to their work. In the event some people are not rationally made use of, we must try our best to make adjustments. Some college graduates could have engaged in work of their respective specialities. However, they refused to take up jobs assigned to them because they were not willing to leave big cities and their hometowns. Thus, they are not using what they learned. Such a situation should be avoided. At present, our country is still very poor and only a very small percentage of young people of the same age can have a chance to study in college. Those who can study in college are very lucky indeed. The country has to spend a lot in training a college student. As a college student, one should repay the motherland and the people with concrete actions after concluding their schooling, go to places where the country needs them most, and make contributions at their post. Some people do not go to places where the country needs them most but take up work of specialities other than those for which they have studied. They even prefer staying idly at home to taking up jobs assigned to them. They have let the people down. Their consciousness is not in keeping with a college student; no wonder they are criticized by public opinion. We hope that this phenomenon will not appear again when jobs are assigned to college graduates this year.

Here, we also would like to say a few words to students' parents. The willingness to fight in places where the country needs them most depends on their own consciousness, but is also related to support and encouragement from various quarters of the society, from their parents in particular. To show genuine love for our children does not mean to endeavor to prepare a cosy nest for them, but to set high demands on them so that they will not fear hardships and will go all out in their work. This is the only right way to love our children and to fulfill our duties to the country and the people.

In order to encourage scientific and technological workers to work in border areas and in rural areas, the state has formulated and promulgated corresponding special policies. Leading comrades in some border provinces and regions also have openly expressed that they will implement these policies to the letter, attach even greater value to capable people and welcome "intellectual support to the border areas." Good youths who have the whole country in mind should go to the border areas, rural areas and places where the country needs them most in order to display their talents!

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON KEY PROJECTS

OW190635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 18 May 83

["'The Whole Nation Supports Key Construction, Key Construction Spurs on the Nation's Economy' --Answers by a Leading Member of the State Planning Commission to a XINHUA Reporter's Questions" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA) -- While calling on the whole nation to support the construction of key projects, the party Central Committee and the State Council have also stressed the significance of key projects in expediting the nation's economic development. With regard to how to better understand and implement this instruction of the party Central Committee and the State Council, a XINHUA reporter today had the following interview with a leading member of the State Planning Commission:

Question: What is the significance of stressing the needs of key projects today?

Answer: Energy, communications and other key projects are important for the entire economy. They are of strategic significance for laying a well-coordinated groundwork in the 1980's, bringing about economic revitalization in the 1990's and attaining the goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production.

Although our country's current economic construction is quite sound, energy shortage and inadequate communications and facilities are among the most prominent problems in our country's economic development. To change this situation, we must further build resource-rich coal mines and power stations as well as needed railroads and communications projects. Unless the construction of key projects is accomplished, other projects, no matter how numerous, will be of no avail due to energy shortage and inadequate communications facilities. In this sense, we can say that, unless the key construction projects are accomplished, the entire national economy will not be a viable one and steady production development and the improvement of the people's livelihood will be greatly limited.

Question: What should be given attention in launching the key projects? How can their successful completion be ensured?

Answer: We have learned lessons from our previous experience. While building the projects, we must heed our experience, insist on doing our work according to objective laws and strive to achieve better results from our investment. We must pay special attention to the following points:

1. The feasibility of the construction projects must be studied earnestly. As it is, owing to the lack of technical and economic analysis and of sufficient preparations, the results of the investment for certain hastily launched projects were very poor. In fact, certain projects were scrapped shortly after their completion, causing huge losses. Therefore, we must learn from this and properly study the feasibility of the key projects.
2. Proper surveys and plans are essential. Without surveys, there be no plans; and without plans, there cannot be any construction. This is an objective law of capital construction that must be followed.
3. While making overall plans, we must stress the main projects and give consideration to ordinary projects. The investment for the key projects and the investment for the ordinary projects must be proportionate so that national economic development will proceed in a planned and proportionate manner.
4. Management during the construction stage must be strengthened. The departments in charge of the construction of key projects must hold themselves responsible to the state. They must make sure that all plans decided upon by the state regarding the construction of a project, its budget, its time limit and its economic results are fulfilled according to plan. To lower the construction cost, resources must be earnestly conserved and waste must be combated.
5. Efforts must be made so that the construction projects can be put into operation as quickly as possible. After a production project has been launched, all quarters concerned must be promptly organized to make preparations for production as soon as it is completed.

Question: How should all departments support key construction projects?

Answer: A fairly important issue at present is to raise funds and material supplies for the key construction projects. China is a poor country. However, it is also a large country. If we concentrate our manpower, material, and financial resources wisely, we will be able to develop the key construction projects. Every person seems to be aware of this convincing argument. Nevertheless, it is difficult to achieve the goal. Some comrades constantly seek to develop more projects for the processing industry and other projects which are beneficial to their own departments and regions. In this way, it is inevitable to enlarge the scale of construction and overburden of the state's financial and material resources.

It must be pointed out clearly that when we talk about promoting the construction of key projects, we mean to adequately adjust the ratio in making investments and reducing the number of ordinary projects, particularly projects for the processing industry. We should at the same time strictly control the general scale of capital construction projects. We must step up our efforts in developing key projects in exploiting energy resources and expanding communications facilities. To achieve all this, all departments and regions must keep the overall situation in mind, foster the thinking of "coordinating all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game," and consciously reduce the number of ordinary projects. Particular efforts must be made to strictly control those projects that are not included in the original plans of the state. Only by so doing, will it be possible for us to concentrate even more funds and materials and develop the key projects of the state.

All key construction projects need the support of the local people's governments and the broad masses of people. Both the departments concerned at the central level and local people's governments are responsible for developing key construction projects. Wherever a key construction project is being developed, the people's government in that particular locality is responsible for mobilizing the local people to support the key project of the state. It should create favorable conditions for land requisition and for supplying building materials, organizing the work force and providing accommodations for the workers.

It must also be pointed out that many of the key construction projects of the state are being built in places where work and living conditions are rather poor. However, these places have plenty of room for the people to develop their talents to the full. We hope that the broad masses of Communist Party members, CYL members, engineers, technicians and college graduates will actively respond to the call of the party, willingly to accept the job assignments made by the relevant organ, carry forward the fine tradition of the Chinese nation in working hard, diligently and courageously, go to places where life is hard and where the state needs them badly, and stand in the forefront in the development of socialist modernization.

27 HYDROPOWER STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

OW240431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0843 GMT 19 May 83

[By reported Wang Fengchu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- Our country has put high priority on the construction of hydroelectric power stations. Twenty-seven large and medium hydroelectric power stations are now under construction throughout the country with a total generating capacity of 12.375 million kw, or 70 percent of the generating capacity of existing hydroelectric power stations in the country.

Our country greatly abounds in waterpower resources with a total reserve of 680 million kw, of which 380 million kw are developable, making our country rank first in the world in this regard.

The 27 large and medium hydroelectric power stations now under construction are located on the Songhua, Huanghe, Han, Dadu, Hongshui, Lei, Huangni, Wujiangdu, Yalu and other major rivers in the country. Upon their completion and start of operation around 1985, this group of hydroelectric power stations, capable of generating 70 billion kWh of electricity annually, will be able not only to save a large amount of coal and petroleum for the state and lighten pressures in terms of transport and environmental pollution but also ease difficulties in power supply in the northeast and central-south China regions and promote industrial production.

MINISTER HE DONGCHANG AT HIGHER EDUCATION MEETING

OW192140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Wuhan, May 19 (XINHUA correspondent Qin Xinmin) -- Education Minister He Dongchang said her today that China will continue to readjust and reform its higher education system. Speaking at the closing ceremony of the national conference on higher education, he analyzed the situation in this field and pointed out directions for future development.

The conference, which opened May 7, was attended by representatives from ministries and provincial-level education bureaus and more than 100 university presidents.

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Topics of discussion included guiding principles and concrete measures to speed the development of higher education, as well as methods of restructuring higher educational institutions and reforming management systems.

He Dongchang said China's universities have a competent contingent of teachers. The number of college students is now double that of 1960, representing a record high before the 1966-76 "Cultural Revolution."

In recent years, the minister said, China has developed some new types of educational institutions which, suited to China's national conditions, save labor, materials and investment.

He cited the examples of vocational, radio-television, correspondence and night universities, as well as workers' colleges and committees to give college-level examination to self-taught students.

He appealed to those attending the conference to make use of their experiences and lead these institutions, so as to develop a multi-structure and multi-form systems with Chinese characteristics.

Different colleges should have different quality requirements with varied teaching methods, texts and curricula, he said.

According to the State Council's 1983-87 program, China will increase the number of regular college students in the five years by 53 percent and increase the figure of other college students by 270 percent.

He Dongchang pointed out that the development of higher education must meet the needs of the country's economic and social development. He said that China will see to it that two- and three-year students account for over 30 percent of the annual enrollment figure in 1985. At present, four-year students make up the bulk in China's regular universities.

He also suggested that the proportion of economic, management, law and applied liberal arts should be increased in the total enrollment number.

Local authorities, departments and university leaders will be given greater power in management, the minister said.

YU QIULI ATTENDS PLA EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING

OW200021 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The second-phase session of the PLA meeting to exchange experience in studying scientific and general knowledge and training dual-purpose personnel ended successfully today. It was started on 10 May at a certain division stationed in Zhejiang. Attending were leading comrades, including Yu Qiuli, director, and Huang Yukun and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the PLA General Political Department; Guo Linxiang and Wang Jingmin, political commissar and deputy political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; and Wei Jinshan, director of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units.

Representatives heard reports by a certain division and advanced units of its subordinate regiment introducing their experience in training dual-purpose personnel, visited exhibition halls showing achievements in the training of dual-purpose personnel, saw demonstrations of special skills by cadres and fighters, and held discussions.

The Nanjing PLA units called an on-the-spot meeting at this division in December of last year. Since then, this division, by study and summing up experience, continuously has been making new progress in training dual-purpose personnel.

Director Yu Qiuli made an important speech at the meeting. Deputy Director Huang Yukun also spoke. The first-phase session of this meeting was held in Xuzhou from 5 to 8 May, during which representatives exchanged experience in organizing the study of scientific and general knowledge.

CENTRAL LEADERS AT DISCIPLINE WORK MEETING

HK180902 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The provincial meeting on discipline inspection work opened in Guangzhou City yesterday. The purpose of this meeting, convened by the provincial CPC Committee, is to further implement the guideline implied in the important document issued by the central authorities on thoroughly improving party style as soon as possible, and to deliberate on how to continuously rectify party style, enforce party discipline, and create a new situation in our province's discipline inspection work. The meeting will also work out more effective methods to deal blows at the activities of smuggling and selling smuggled goods.

Comrade Liu Ningyi of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission attended and addressed yesterday's opening ceremony. Li Jianzhen, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Wang Ning, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, also attended the meeting.

A plenary session will be held today. The responsible comrades of the Chenghai County CPC Committee, the Zhanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee and Discipline Inspection Commission, the Shenzhen City CPC Committee, the Jiangmen City CPC Committee, the Deqing County CPC Committee, and so on, will present their experiences in rectifying party style, conscientiously dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, and strengthening discipline inspection work.

Present at this meeting are members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and responsible comrades of prefectural, city, and county CPC Committees and Discipline Inspection Commissions, totaling more than 300 people.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION MEETS

OW182109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA) -- The Third Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association held its Fifth Session from 15 May to 18 May in Beijing.

The session discussed and studied the preparations for the fourth national congress of the association scheduled to be held in the second half of this year. It approved the persons selected to form the committee for revising the constitution of the association, headed by Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the association.

The session called on the committees at all levels of the association to firmly follow the CPC, do their utmost for the four modernizations, work independently and responsibly on their own initiative and actively express their views, suggestions and criticism on major policies of the state and on the work in various fields, particularly the work concerning economic development.

Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, presided over and addressed the opening ceremony and the closing ceremony of the session. Vice Chairmen Xu Dixin, Sun Qimeng, Sun Xiaocun, Zhou Shiguan, Pu Jiexiu and Tang Yuanbing attended the session.

HONGQI ON LEADERSHIP ERRORS IN SHIJIAZHUANG

HK131404 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 83 pp 14-15, 40

[Article by Hu Chengqing and Zhao Derun: "A Spring Wind Which Cannot Be Shut Out"]

[Text] For a long time the spring wind of policies for intellectuals, which the party has drawn up, did not blow in the Shijiazhuang City science committee and seismology bureau. The prejudice and discrimination some leaders directed against intellectuals meant that scientists and technologists suffered direct repression and attack. After the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee decided to implement a reorganization of the leadership groups, the spring wind was at last able to enter.

What Kind of Comrade Is Liu Bingliang?

People's views of things are not the same: In the eyes of some of the leaders in the seismology bureau, former chief of work organization and Engineer Comrade Liu Bingliang was a "nonworker" who "specialized in getting others to oppose the leaders." In the eyes of other comrades, he was an accomplished engineer and principled member of the Communist Party.

Liu Bingliang, a 38-year-old engineer, is a seismologist who has made some outstanding achievements. Before the Tangshan earthquake, he voiced opinions containing specific predictions concerning this major earthquake at two meetings dealing with seismological affairs over which he presided. After the earthquake, in view of the general fear and panic that existed, he announced, after scientific analysis, that "within the near future, Shijiazhuang would not experience a devastating earthquake." This was extremely effective in settling people's fears and getting production restarted. Later, he collaborated with comrades from top-level seismological departments to write the 100,000-word publication "The Tangshan Earthquake," in which he assimilated and brought together the harsh lessons learned from the experience. In 1979, he actively suggested, and indeed participated in, the organization of the Shijiazhuang seismic prospecting project. In 1980, he completed the drawing up of "The Shijiazhuang Antiearthquake Plans." In 1981, he wrote a scientific paper entitled "A Discussion of Problems Concerning the Handling of Earthquakes in Urban Areas," which he read at the national technological forum on seismology. The paper was subsequently selected as Shijiazhuang's outstanding scientific paper of 1981. In addition, he has constantly published articles in magazines and newspapers dealing with the analysis of earthquake situations and outlining present seismological knowledge. For many years, Comrade Liu Bingliang has often visited earthquake prediction centers throughout the city, getting to grips with the situation, and helping to solve various problems. No one knows how many Sundays he has sacrificed in studying the geological characteristics of the fault in front of Tai Xing mountain. No one knows how much hardship he has put up with in bicycling to the outskirts of the city to inspect changes in the Hutuo River terrace and remnants of the ancient path of the river. It is hard to imagine that such achievements as these were made by a "nonworker."

For a seismologist, there can be no greater test than an actual earthquake. Since Liu Bingliang began working in seismology in 1971, every time Shijiazhuang has been hit by a measurable earthquake, he has always been the first to reach the office. On the day of the Tangshan earthquake, he was attending a meeting in the province. After the earthquake struck, he walked 10 miles that same night to return to his work post. For more than a month after that, he ate and slept in the office, watching the seismic situation day and night and analyzing anything unusual. Thus, he did not have time to set up an antiearthquake hut for his wife and children, who lived on the fourth floor of an apartment block. His neighbors thus felt obligated to bring them into their own antiearthquake huts.

Comrade Liu Bingliang did not earn much, and there were three generations in the family. In terms of day-to-day living, they often had many difficulties to cope with. In October of last year, he learned from the newspaper that the Shijiazhuang Children's Welfare Foundation was raising funds to build a planetarium, and he donated to the foundation 30 yuan which he had just received as payment for an article he had written, signing himself, discreetly and humbly, as "a technician." Before Spring Festival this year, he paid his party membership dues willingly, using the intellectual's hardship subsidy which had been issued to him by the authorities.

The strange thing is that this accomplished intellectual not only did not have an important work position, but he also constantly suffered attacks and had obstacles and difficulties placed in his way. His scientific paper was branded as something "anyone could write and publish." The reports he made to his superiors in the office on his return from national scientific forums, fell on deaf ears. His suggestions about circulating them to public seismological recording offices were constantly delayed. When he passed around relevant technical material in the office, he was falsely accused of "carrying out a technological blockade against the leaders."

At the beginning of last year, for no reason, he was removed from his position as head of work organization, and in party member appraisals he was appraised as "slow." In June of last year, the publication he wrote entitled "The Shijiazhuang Antiearthquake Plans" encountered problems. According to state regulations, Shijiazhuang falls into that category of town which must draw up antiearthquake plans. With the support of experts from the provincial seismology bureau and city construction and building departments, Comrade Liu Bingliang spent 3 years toiling to produce these plans. Before their ratification, he asked the leaders of his office many times to examine and approve them. But the leaders of the city seismology bureau did not listen to him, nor did they request their superiors to make a decision on the matter; instead, they continuously played for time until eventually his plans were simply shelved.

The Truth Behind the So-Called "Antileaders Band"

The problems suffered by Comrade Liu Bingliang won the sympathy of some people working in the seismology bureau, and some leaders in the office felt that these 15-odd people (including 9 technicians) represented some kind of "antileader band." Hence, Liu Bingliang was branded the "ringleader of the antileader band" for having drawn nearly one-half of all the technicians in the office into the "band."

This problem of the so-called "antileader" affairs can be traced back to around the time of the Tangshan earthquake. On 16 July 1976, Liu Bingliang was presiding over a meeting concerning the analysis of seismological affairs, during which he summed up his opinions on public seismological recording offices and drafted a predictive opinion: namely, that an earthquake measuring an intensity of between four and five was going to occur either in the Bay of Bohai or in Shanxi.

Liu Bingliang's prediction was presented together with a report written by the city cadre school measurement and reporting center, concerning the possibility of an earthquake of an intensity of six occurring in the same regions, to a certain Mr Li, former deputy head of the municipal science committee and head of the seismology office. Mr Li readily accepted and agreed to the opinions and papers but did not, in fact, take them to heart and, instead, was busy with so-called "counteraction against rightist deviation" and, hence, suppressed the written prediction of the possibility of a serious earthquake and did not report it further. On 28 July, after the enormous earthquake had struck, Liu Bingliang, Zheng Lianzhi, and other technicians wrote a letter to superior party bodies, criticizing Li's neglect of duty while at the same time bringing up some questions concerning the latter's ideology and life style. This material was passed down through the party ranks until it soon came into the hands of Li. As a result, Li accused Liu, Zheng, and the others of having "trumped up charges against the leaders." Later, the seismology office was changed to the seismology bureau and a certain Mr Zhang, deputy chief of office affairs, began not long after he had taken up office, to investigate this problem of the so-called "opposition to the office heard Mr Li." He publicly censured Liu Bingliang and the others for having sent a letter to superior party bodies commenting on leadership problems, saying that this was "nonorganizational activity" and an attempt to "set up personal relations which overstepped organizational relations." Another deputy head said: "His past actions opposing the party were unacceptable." At the same time, in spite of "the people's letter and visits" rights, they published a namelist of those who had written the letter to the superiors. It was only in May of last year, when the office head Mr Li was subjected to party disciplinary action for new mistakes, that the so-called case "against Mr Li" was terminated.

However, this did not mean that the problems of Liu Bingliang and the others were solved. As a result of having been faced with a situation not in accordance with party principles, they had, as was usual, opened their mouths. But they were unable to remove the brand of "antileader."

Two key members of the seismology bureau voiced their opinions to the leaders, whereupon Zhang said: "In feudal times this would be called petty resistance to one's superiors and one would first receive 50 lashes of the whip." Later, he used the excuse that "this work unit is badly organized," to transfer them. When the two comrades were about to leave, they said they hoped that "comrades with differing opinions might be allowed to exist alongside the leaders." Zhang then cursed them, saying: "You bastards, I will send your files to your new work unit." Liu Bingliang could not take this and thus reported his feelings to his superiors.

In the last 2 years Shijiazhuang has experienced two registerable earthquakes. After the first quake the ordinary personnel of the seismology bureau all rushed to their posts, while the municipal government leaders also quickly hurried to the seismology bureau duty room. Meanwhile, the two responsible persons from the Bureau stayed at home, as if the affair had nothing to do with them. When the second earthquake hit, the bureau chief happened to be in charge of the shift but he did not take up his post; instead, he announced importantly that "the chief will take charge of the shift from his home." Assistant Engineer Chen Liangjing felt that he could not ignore this, and thus he lodged his opinion.

Chess games played during work time in the seismology bureau became common practice, and it was usually after 0900 that the bureau chiefs opened up the office. These chess games became more and more lively, sometimes lasting for 2 or 3 hours. In September of last year it even went as far as using the time allocated for studying the documents of the 12th party congress to organize a bureau chess competition with prizes for the winner. One technician, He Haiyan, felt he could not stand by and watch this, and thus he lodged a critical complaint.

Some upright intellectuals involved in their work recognized these activities as contrary to party principles, and thus they had the courage to complain to the leaders. This was, of course, a good thing. The leaders of the seismology bureau regarded such action as an outrage and not only did not listen but, in addition, decided to find out who was complaining. After analyzing the situation they determined that "someone else had been shooting his mouth off, but that Liu Bingliang was the one behind it all." Thus, they adopted various tactics such as "winning over the majority and isolating the minority," "division and demoralization and destruction one by one."

At a party branch meeting, the two heads of the bureau brought up a slogan: "The entire body of party members must maintain unity with the bureau chiefs." Liu Bingliang suggested that this was incorrect and that it did not hold water either in theory or practice. The result was that he was branded once again when their response was "if you do not act in this way, it means you do not want the party branch to be the nucleus; and that implies that the central authorities are impracticable!" Some comrades suggested that if they handled the party's policies toward intellectuals in this way, then this meant primarily a lack of unity with the party Central Committee in political terms and that with this kind of incorrect attitude, how could the entire body of party members maintain political unity with them?

Let The Spring Wind Blow In

In April of last year the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee, along with the central authorities and the provincial party committee, launched a work investigation of intellectuals. Originally this was a good opportunity for the responsible persons in the seismology bureau to rectify their mistakes and change their incorrect attitudes toward intellectuals. However, after 3 months, the official documents of the higher authorities were still locked in the bureau chief's office desk. "Originally we thought that it would be okay if the documents were simply in the hands of the leaders," Zhang casually explained, thinking he could slip out of it. Later, although the documents were circulated, no intellectuals who had suffered any kind of oppression were sought out for talks, nor were any of the very real problems they had brought up solved.

Moreover, some of the leaders of the seismology bureau, in blatant disregard of the true facts and in attempts to deceive their superiors and to delude their subordinates, actually gave false information to the city office heading the work investigation of intellectuals, stating that "there were no engineers and thus no need for investigation." The city party committee, knowing that this report did not tally with the truth of the situation, urged them to report the truth, and thus they had no option but to report the presence of engineers belonging to the investigation unit. But the report was merely a formality and no investigation took place. Assistant Engineer Chen Liangjing asked to voice his opinions with Zhang, but the deputy bureau chief replied: "The relationship between you and myself is one of leader to subordinate and I do not permit you to give orders to me. I have absolutely no time to talk to you."

During the time of the work investigation of intellectuals, some of the leaders in the seismology bureau were actually very busy. First of all, they removed Liu Bingliang from his position as chief of work organization, elbowing out the only technician to be found among the leaders of middle rank or above. They pigeonholed his anti-earthquake plan, dividing it up to be "worked on" in relevant departments, doing their utmost to conceal their errors in this matter.

The resistance of the leaders of the seismology bureau to the implementation of the policies concerning intellectuals was taking them further and further along an erroneous road. One of the main reasons for this was that the poison of "leftist" thinking had not been totally eradicated. Zhang often said "the leaders have sent me here to be responsible and in charge of you and not so that you may be in charge of and responsible for me." In addition, he constantly admonished Liu Bingliang and others, saying "I have made others suffer, and I have also been the target of attack myself. I really know how to fix someone. You are no match for me if it comes to a fight between us." It is very obvious that he placed himself in opposition to the intellectuals and constantly resorted to "fixing people" in his handling of intellectuals. Thus, it is hardly surprising that he complained that "in 20 years of political work experience I have never come across intellectuals like those here today." Another reason for this situation was support from above. It is understood that some responsible persons in the city science committee did not really understand the work of science and technology and did not implement the party's policies concerning intellectuals, thus constantly backing the incorrect actions of the leaders in the seismology bureau. When some of the scientists and technicians from the city science committee reported this situation, they also exposed the serious problem involving the city science committee's oppression of and attacks on intellectuals.

What is gratifying is that the difficulties which Liu Bingliang and others experienced and the incorrect attitudes of some of the leaders of the seismology bureau and the city science committee in handling intellectuals had already come to the attention of the Shijiazhuang city party committee and leading comrades in the city government. From the middle of last year, responsible comrades from the city party committee have been listening to opinions and reports and instructing relevant departments to organize investigations. The deputy mayor in charge of science committee work has met with Comrade Liu Bingliang and confirmed his contributions to the seismology bureau and his dedication to his work, encouraging him to rally with other technicians and workers so as to play an even greater role in their work. After investigations carried out by the city party committee, it was decided that decisive measures should be taken to carry out reorganization of the leadership of the seismology bureau and the science committee. First Secretary of the city party committee Comrade Jia Ran said to a reporter: "The case involving the seismology bureau and city science committee illustrates that the implementation of the policies concerning intellectuals is a long and formidable task. At present, we are focusing not only on efforts to improve the living conditions of technical personnel but, more importantly, we are primarily trying to create a working environment for them in which they may work with peace of mind and express their intellectual potential to its utmost."

DISCIPLINE GROUP'S CIRCULAR ON HOUSING PRACTICES

OW192309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular on the case of Zou Xuelin, formerly member of the Suji district party committee and special public security delegate, in Leshan City, Sichuan Province, who, taking advantage of his position and power, illegally built a private house, which was dealt with sternly by the Leshan city party committee and the city People's Government. The circular calls on party discipline inspection organizations at all levels to see to it that persons illegally building or occupying houses are dealt with sternly in order to uphold the solemnity of party discipline.

The circular says: Zou Xuelin, formerly member of the Suji district party committee and special public security delegate, in Leshan City, Sichuan Province, taking advantage of his position and power, illegally built a private house in a thoroughfare in Kinqiao Town, Leshan City, blocking two-thirds of the width of the street. The matter aroused public indignation and created an extremely bad impression. The masses repeatedly filed complaints with the higher authorities. However, more than 2 years passed, and no serious action was taken. Under the direct urging of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Leshan City party committee recently decided to expel Zou Xuelin from the party, and the Leshan City government decided to remove him from his position as special public security delegate and have him remove the house at his own expense and return all the public funds misappropriated and embezzled. The way it was handled was completely deserved.

The circular says: Ignoring party discipline and state law, Zou Xuelin brazenly built a house in the street in the heart of the town. When the Leshan City party committee decided that he should immediately stop the construction, he had the impudence to make a big row and refused to obey, deserving to be called the local tyrant. This case is inseparable from the support of a few leading cadres of the departments concerned and the flabbiness and laxity of certain party organizations. A few leading members of the Suji district party committee not only approved Zou Xuelin's illegal building of his private house, but defended his violation of law and discipline, turning a deaf ear to the masses' complaints. Even during the city party committee's investigation of Zou Xuelin's housing construction, the city Public Security Bureau still named Zou an advanced person in public security, issued a circular to commend him and even recommended his appointment as head of the Suji police substation. When Zou Xuelin refused to follow its order to end construction, the Leshan City party committee not only failed to intervene boldly and directly, but also failed to continue urging and checking, thus showing its flabbiness. As a result, the case remained unresolved for a long time.

The circular says: Party discipline does not permit these wrong attitudes and practices. The Suji district party committee and the Leshan City Public Security Bureau now have examined their mistakes. The Leshan City party committee and the Leshan prefectural party committee have also examined their mistakes and summed up experience. The city party committee has taken disciplinary actions against two leading cadres whose mistakes in supporting and shielding Zou Xuelin were serious and has dealt sternly with other persons involved. At the same time, the city and prefectural party committees have also used the Zou Xuelin case to conduct education on party style and party discipline among cadres and party members, and waged a struggle against unhealthy trends in housing construction and distribution. All these actions have produced fairly good results.

The circular points out: The Zou Xuelin case shows that there indeed are a few cadres in our party who take advantage of their positions and powers to act like overlords, violating law and discipline, ruining the party's reputation and undermining the relations between the party and the masses. They run completely against the party's purpose of serving the people. Indeed, there are also a few party organizations that are lax and flabby, taking a laissez-faire and tolerant attitude toward unhealthy trends and evil practices. By failing to pay attention and take action they tacitly connive at and encourage these unhealthy trends and evil practices. This state of affairs cannot be tolerated.

The circular calls on party organizations and discipline inspection departments at all levels to be sure to have the courage to pay attention to and act against the conspicuously unhealthy tendencies in each department and unit. When problems are discovered, they need to take the initiative to handle them vigorously, adopt effective measures to deal with them promptly and sternly, and resolutely uphold the solemnity of party discipline.

The circular points out that only thus will it be possible to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible.

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON RURAL EDUCATION REFORM

OW200007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0908 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 6 May issued a "Circular on Some Questions Concerning the Strengthening and Reform of Rural Schools and Rural Education," calling on localities to adopt effective measures in light of the new situation in socialist modernization in the countryside so as to strengthen and reform rural schools and create a new situation in rural education.

The circular points out: In the past few years, with the extensive implementation of many forms of production responsibility systems in agriculture, the rural economy has developed rapidly, the process of transforming traditional agriculture into modern agriculture has accelerated, and the masses of peasants have an urgent need to acquire general and scientific knowledge. This situation has placed new and higher demands on rural schools. Party committees and governments at all levels must fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening and reforming rural schools and raising the educational level in rural areas. They must recognize education's position and rule in rural modernization and pay close attention to rural education work.

The circular calls for rural schools to meet the demand of the masses of peasants for trained personnel who can assist in the expansion of production, help the peasants become rich through labor, and guide the vast numbers of students to love the countryside and their work there while acquiring knowledge and skills. Proceeding from realities and in line with local conditions, they must be able to adapt education to the characteristics of work and life of the rural inhabitants, the requirements of different areas and nationalities, local financial and material resources, economic development, and the cultural and educational foundation. Every effort must be made to make primary school education basically universal before 1990, with the exception of a few remote mountainous and sparsely populated areas. The forms in which rural primary schools are run should be flexible and varied. The teaching programs of all kinds of primary schools must go through necessary readjustments and revisions in light of the rural production and living conditions and take into consideration the learning ability of students and the level most teachers can attain through hard work. Appropriate applied knowledge and skills for rural areas should be added to the courses for the higher classes. The stress of teaching should be placed on quality, and attention should be paid to the all-round development of students.

The circular calls for reforming the structure of rural secondary education and developing vocational and technical education. In light of actual needs and possibilities, each locality should make overall plans to add a number of agricultural senior middle schools and other vocational schools step by step. In addition to adding vocational and technical courses, opening vocational and technical classes in regular senior middle schools, and turning some regular senior middle schools into agricultural middle schools or other vocational schools, it is also necessary to set up a number of new vocational schools of various kinds based on possibilities.

Efforts should be made to make enrollment in vocational and technical schools equal to or slightly more than that in regular senior middle schools by 1990. The various kinds of rural vocational schools should link their teaching with production, popularization and application of science and technology, and other activities. Related institutions of higher learning should train and supply people with professional skills for the rural areas and train teachers for various kinds of rural schools. The localities should build a stable and qualified teaching force, and investment in education should focus on the needs of this area.

The circular points out: To make a success of rural schools and rural education, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of "walking on two legs." The localities should earnestly solve funding problems through multiple channels. Both the central and local governments should increase educational expenditures year after year. All factories, mines, enterprises and rural cooperative organizations should raise funds for education. It is also necessary to encourage the peasants to raise funds to set up schools on a voluntary basis and to encourage privately run schools.

The circular emphatically points out: Making a success of rural schools and rural education is a major task in the implementation of the 12th party congress guidelines, in grasping the two strategic focuses of agriculture and education and science, and in accelerating the drive for the four modernizations. Party committees and governments at all levels must put it as an important item on their agenda, strengthen policy and ideological leadership, and give effective support in manpower, financial and material resources.

STATE COUNCIL REGULATIONS ON COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

HK190600 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 2

[State Council "Provisional Regulations on Certain Policy Questions Concerning the Economy of Collective Ownership in Cities and Townships -- Adopted 14 April 1983"]

[Text] 1. General Principles

1. The economy under collective ownership in the cities and towns constitutes an important component part of socialist public ownership economy and is one of the basic economic forms in China. It tallies with the level of development of China's productive forces and has exuberant vitality. Developing the collective ownership economy in the cities and towns is a long-term, important policy of the CPC and of the state, and not an expedient measure. Having a large number of economic networks, being vast in scope and flexible in operation, makes the economy under collective ownership convenient for the masses of the people, requires little investment, but promises quick results, and absorbs fairly large amounts of labor power. Bringing into play these strong points of collective ownership economy will play an important role in developing production, opening up more avenues of employment, finding new sources of production, revitalizing the economy, meeting needs, increasing exports, and in accumulating funds. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of collective economic units both urban and rural and vigorously encourages, supports, and helps the development of collective ownership economy in accordance with state policies and planning.

2. Enterprises and construction units under collective ownership in the cities and towns are socialist economic organizations in which the means of production are collectively owned by the masses of working people who are employed there, and the principle of distribution according to work is practiced.

Units under collective ownership in the cities and towns must observe state laws and policies, accept state planning and guidance, and follow principles, such as forming a unit on the basis of voluntary participation, assuming sole responsibility for one's own profit or loss, democratic management, distribution according to work, appropriate distribution of dividends according to funds raised by the staff and workers themselves, and independent disposal of funds collectively accumulated.

At present, the various units under collective ownership and various forms of cooperative economic organizations in the cities and towns, such as those engaged in the handicraft, industrial, building, transport, commercial, catering, repairing, cultural, educational and public health, and other trades, constitute a socialist sector of the economy collectively owned by the working people. In the course of their future development, efforts should be made to correctly give play to their respective roles, gradually solve the existing problems, carry out reorganization and restructuring in an active, steady, and sure way in the light of the different conditions of various units, restore the characteristics of collective ownership economy, and bring its superiority into play.

3. To run a unit under collective ownership in the cities and towns, one must go through the relevant procedures of application and approval stipulated by the state and by the provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, and register with the industrial and commercial administrative department of the place where the enterprise is located, taking along the rules and regulations of the enterprise. Upon receiving a business license, the unit is entitled to carry out its business within the operational scope as ratified.

4. After receiving a business license, a unit under collective ownership in the cities and towns possesses corporation qualifications. All departments concerned must treat the units under collective ownership in the same way as they do state-owned units, that is, treat them alike without political discrimination and give equal economic treatment to both. No department or individual shall, by any means or pretext, indiscriminately requisition, misappropriate, embezzle or illicitly distribute any property of the enterprises under collective ownership, such as funds, profits, factory buildings, equipment, raw and semifinished materials, products, and commodities. Gratuitous transfer of the labor force of enterprises under collective ownership is not allowed. As far as acts encroaching on the lawful rights and interests of the enterprises under the collective ownership system are concerned, the enterprises have the right to resist them, to claim damages for economic losses or to lodge complaints with judicial departments.

II. Production Operation and Management

5. In terms of production and operational activities, enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns must adhere to the socialist orientation, accept the guidance of state planning, and in accordance with the principle of adapting measures to local conditions, vigorously undertake and run trades, various kinds of production, and service projects which are suited to the needs of society and conducive to developing production, activating the economy, and making life convenient. Energetic efforts should be made to create and develop top-quality products with distinctive features and advanced crafts and skills. At present, attention should be paid to developing labor-intensive products and to the production of local traditional products and products in short supply, and to developing the commercial service trades which make life convenient for the masses of the people.

6. The production of enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns must be gradually organized in accordance with the principle of specialization and coordination in production.

More efforts should be made to run "small but specialized" factories and, while adapting ourselves to the characteristics of a changeable product variety and market, we must pay attention to the comprehensive utilization of natural resources and strive to be expert in one thing and good at many.

The operation of enterprises under collective ownership must be flexible and diversified. Practicing centralized management or decentralized management, or a combination of the two, is encouraged. Under unified organization, the collective units distribute raw materials and collective finished products while production is carried out on a separate household basis. Setting up fixed networks, operating a "shop in the front and a factory in the rear of a building" or engaging in a mobile operation, wandering from street to street and from lane to lane to deliver service to the doorstep, is allowed. Joint operation between different collective units, joint operation between collective units and state-owned enterprises while the nature of the ownership system remains unchanged, and regional joint operation as well as transregional joint operation are also encouraged.

7. Enterprises under collective ownership must vigorously develop the production of marketable high quality export products. In accordance with the relevant state regulations and with the help of foreign trade departments, enterprises under collective ownership which have technology, equipment and management, are entitled to carry out forms of trade, such as compensatory trade, production using supplied materials, and assembly using supplied parts. To increase our exports, forming joint ventures with foreign, Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong investors to produce products for export will be encouraged after approval by the central departments concerned and the departments concerned of provincial, city, and autonomous regional people's governments.

Upon the approval of the departments concerned, enterprises under collective ownership which have the proper conditions are allowed to introduce advanced techniques and technology from other countries to increase their own production capacity and technical level.

8. Enterprises under collective ownership in cities and towns must adhere to the principle of achieving rejuvenation through self-reliance, exercising thrift and practicing economy, centering attention on the attainment of better economic results, strictly practicing business accounting, improving operation and management, instituting and perfecting the various forms of the economic responsibility system, increasing the production level, technical competence and managerial skills, raising product quality and service quality, increasing the variety of product designs and colors, and reducing costs.

9. Within the limits prescribed by state laws, policies, and plans, enterprises under collective ownership have the decisionmaking power in the following areas: making flexible arrangements for production and operational activities; independently disposing of and using the enterprises' means of production and funds officially at their own disposal; buying raw and semifinished materials and marketing their products; buying and leasing fixed assets; letting or transferring idle and surplus fixed assets with payment collected; inviting or recruiting staff and workers in accordance with actual needs and through examination and assessment; and determining the rewards, penalties and dismissal of staff and workers.

10. Enterprises under collective ownership in cities and towns must practice democratic management. The major issues of enterprises, such as development plans, production and administration staff size, distribution of profits, and rewards and penalties given to staff and workers, must be discussed and decided through the general meetings of staff and workers or the staff and workers congresses.

The leading cadres at various levels of the enterprises must be elected in a democratic way and those who fail meet the requirements of their posts can be dismissed and replaced.

III. Supply and Marketing Channels and Prices

11. Enterprises under collective ownership must, within the limits prescribed by state plans and policies, find new sources of raw and semifinished materials and vigorously link and establish rational supply and marketing channels and a relationship of cooperation. The major farm and sideline products subjected to unified purchase and marketing by the state which are needed by enterprises under collective ownership in their production and operation must be separately brought into line with the plans of the departments concerned or of the localities, and a normal supply channel must be set up in this respect in accordance with their affiliations. According to state regulations and, after being approved by the departments concerned, enterprises under collective ownership are allowed to freely buy farm and sideline products which are not subject to unified purchase and marketing by the state and surplus major farm and sideline products whose sale is allowed at the local fairs in the places where they are located or other places.

In conformity with relevant state regulations, enterprises under collective ownership are also allowed to redistribute materials and goods between different departments and between different enterprises and to exchange what they have for what they do not have according to their production needs; exchange the products which they market through private channels for raw and semifinished materials; and establish bases for producing as well as processing and remanufacturing raw and semifinished materials and use what they produce themselves. In line with the principle of "first utilize and then recover (melt down)," priority should be given to enterprises under collective ownership in selecting and using the leftover bits and pieces and waste materials of state-owned enterprises, which the former can use.

The responsible departments of enterprises under collective ownership with the proper conditions are encouraged to set up supply and marketing managerial departments or supply and marketing companies which are designated to buy materials for their subordinate enterprises and to promote the sale of their products. The capital and subsistence goods supplied by the supply and marketing departments or the supply and marketing companies must be estimated at the supply prices of the materials and commercial departments, or estimated according to the pricing methods and standards for collecting fees stipulated by the materials departments, if the materials and commercial departments have not yet fixed such supply prices. They are prohibited from randomly raising prices.

In replenishing merchandise stock from state-owned commerce and supply and marketing wholesale departments, commercial units under collective ownership in the cities and towns enjoy treatment equal to state-owned commerce in terms of wholesale price. They shall not sell at a higher price the commodities which they buy at retail prices from shops or factories. With the exception of the commodities under state unified, assigned and planned purchases, commercial units under collective ownership are encouraged to practice a method of linking shops with factories and directly replenishing merchandise stock from factories, and they are also allowed, within the limits prescribed by state laws and policies, to organize goods supplies from urban and rural trade fairs and from agricultural production units.

Except the commodities on which the state has implemented unique regulations, in terms of goods supply, commerce under collective ownership and state-owned commerce must be treated equally. The catering trade under collective ownership must be supplied with goods in accordance with the supply methods of various specific provinces, cities, and autonomous regions.

12. In order to suit the needs of market variations, the marketing modes of the products of the enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns can be flexible and varied. Some products can be subjected to unified purchase and marketing by commercial and materials departments or to planned purchase, priority purchase, and fixed purchase. Some other products can be marketed by enterprises under collective ownership and the supply and marketing managerial departments and supply and marketing companies concerned through their own channels. They can be sold wholesale or retail or they can be marketed locally or in places other than where the enterprises are located.

13. Enterprises under collective ownership in cities and towns must strictly implement the state's pricing policy and the regulations concerning price control as well as state regulations concerning fixed supply, according to certificates and coupons, and they are strictly prohibited from arbitrarily raising prices or raising them in disguised form. The sale and purchase of farm and sideline products which may be bought and sold at negotiated prices must be carried out according to the limits of product varieties and the scope of negotiated prices stipulated by local people's governments. In light of the variety and the pricing methods stipulated by the state, industrial and commercial enterprises are allowed to fix prices for the small commodities in the light and textile industrial products and in handicraft industrial products. The industrial products produced by using raw and semi-finished materials bought at negotiated prices which conform to state regulations must be marketed at the prices appraised and decided by the pricing departments.

Concerning prices of commodities operated by commerce under collective ownership in cities and towns, the selling prices of the commodities supplied by state-owned commerce in the same market cannot be higher than the retail prices of the commodities in the same category operated by state-owned commerce. The commodities for which state-owned commerce does not have relevant retail prices should be subject to price control departments' approval of verified prices. Collective ownership catering trade must implement the regulations concerning gross profit of the departments concerned of the local people's governments at the county level and above. Collective ownership processing, repair, service and transport trades collect fees according to the regulations prescribed. As for the service specially required by customers, they are entitled to collect charges through negotiation between the two parties concerned in light of specific conditions and in accordance with the pricing principles as prescribed. Small-sized collective ownership enterprises in catering, repair, and service trades, on the condition that they accept state laws and policies, are allowed to fix prices themselves in light of supply and demand.

Building enterprises under collective ownership must carry out the budget quotas as stipulated by the state, and the relevant stipulations of the localities. Except for direct expenses which should be treated according to the same standards as state-owned enterprises, the rates of collecting fees for management and other expenses are determined by the provincial, city and autonomous regional people's governments.

IV. Funds and Taxes

14. Enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns must adhere to the principle of relying mainly on their own efforts and making state assistance subsidiary and also rely mainly on their own endeavors to raise and accumulate funds which are needed in their production and operation. If they suffer a lack of official funds, they are entitled to apply to banks for circulating fund loans, medium- and short-term equipment loans, and other loans in accordance with relevant state regulations. Relevant state regulations should be followed in repaying medium- and short-term equipment loans. If they lack self-raised funds, the newly-built enterprises under collective ownership, which are designated to give priority in offering jobs to the young people in the cities and towns, are allowed to borrow money partly from the funds earmarked for arranging employment for people in the cities and towns, and also to temporarily borrow from the extra-budgetary funds of the organizations and construction units which are earmarked for supporting enterprises under collective ownership, and from their budgeted surplus funds under a contract system. They should return the borrowed money at regular intervals.

Banks must, in accordance with relevant state regulations, allow enterprises under collective ownership to open accounts and settle accounts through banks.

15. Enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns can be operated by the funds raised by the staff and workers of specific enterprises. Repayment of the funds will be made in stages from profits, after payment of income tax has been deducted. Before the repayment is made, it is permitted to retain part of the profits after taxation which is to be used as dividends to the collective-raised funds. The dividends to share capital in a year must not exceed 15 percent of the raised funds. After the raised funds have been paid off, no dividends should be drawn.

16. Enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns pay taxes as prescribed by the law. The enterprises under collective ownership which are designated to give priority to giving jobs to the young people in the cities and towns are entitled, in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Ministry of Finance, to enjoy the treatment of tax exemption within a fixed period, or of tax reduction. A small number of enterprises under collective ownership which actually have difficulties in paying industrial and commercial tax can enjoy appropriate tax reduction or tax exemption according to the regulations of the Ministry of Finance concerning the tax control system -- regulations which have been approved for transmission by the State Council. The amount of taxes reduced or exempted must be used in developing production and not be distributed as profits or be used for other purposes.

17. Enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns must, in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State Council and those of the various provincial, city, and autonomous regional people's governments, hand in the expenses, no department or unit shall, on any pretext, apportion expenses among enterprises under collective ownership. This means the enterprises have the right to refuse the apportionment of expenses.

V. Distribution of Income As Well As Wages and Material Benefits

18. In terms of distribution of income, enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns must concurrently take the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual into account.

Aside from turning over construction funds for collective undertakings (generally, it must be less than 25 percent of the profits after taxation) to the responsible departments with which the enterprises have fixed affiliation relationships, if any, the profits of the enterprises after income tax has been deducted on schedule must go to the enterprises, and should be used mainly in developing production, in increasing circulating funds, and in repaying loans, and an appropriate portion should be used for the collective welfare of staff and workers and as dividends according to the work done by the staff and workers.

The construction funds for collective undertakings handed over by enterprises under collective ownership to the responsible departments, must be used in supporting those enterprises to expand their production and operation, to construct buildings for production and operational use, to carry out scientific research and the education of their staff and workers, to assist enterprises under collective ownership which suffer from unavoidable natural disasters in recovering production and operation, and to appropriately develop the collective welfare undertakings. They must not be diverted to any other purpose.

Building and communication enterprises under collective ownership are not obliged to turn over construction funds for collective undertakings but are still obliged to hand in as prescribed, management fees to their responsible departments.

19. The enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns in which there were losses over successive years and which are still unable to set things right after being helped to improve their operation and management can, through the decisions adopted at the general meetings of staff and workers or of the staff and workers congresses, be switched to other types of production or closed (the enterprises which have fixed affiliation relationships must report their decisions to the responsible departments for approval), and they should register with the industrial and commercial administrative departments, going through formalities for their switching to other types of production or their closure.

The enterprises which are to be closed must dispose of their assets and settle their debts according to state regulations, and their personnel may seek new jobs themselves.

20. In terms of the payment for labor of the staff and workers of enterprises under collective ownership in cities and towns, the principle of distribution according to work, more pay for more work, and less pay for less work must be upheld and egalitarianism must be opposed. Enterprises under collective ownership have the right to adopt proper wage scales in light of their own characteristics and conditions. The wages of staff and workers fluctuate with the size of the operational results of enterprises and individual labor achievements. On the premise that the state should receive the largest share and the enterprise should retain a major part of the remainder in distributing surplus revenue, individuals are entitled to get an appropriately large portion. The practice of distributing all and eating all must be opposed. The wages of staff and workers of units under collective ownership, which are well operated with high income, may be higher than those of the staff and workers of state-owned enterprises in the same trade. The enterprises under collective ownership at prefectural or county level and above, which have implemented the wage system in light of the wage system of state-owned enterprises, must vigorously and step-by-step carry out reforms in accordance with the principle of distribution according to work. The provincial city and autonomous regional people's governments are encouraged to formulate proper regulations concerning concrete reform methods through summing up practical experience. The reform of the wage system must start with the reorganization of enterprises, the implementation of the economic responsibility system, the improvement of operation and management, and the strengthening of groundwork.

21. Enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns must, in light of their own economic conditions, attempt what is possible, retain a certain amount of funds for social insurance use, and gradually institute the social insurance system to solve the questions of staff and worker retirement, and give them security when they are no longer able to work. The funds for social insurance are drawn from the profits before income tax is collected. They should be specially deposited and earmarked for their specific purpose. Measures for the items and standards of the social insurance of the staff and workers of enterprises under collective ownership should be worked out by the various provincial, city, and autonomous regional people's governments through summing up the experience in selected pilot units and then implemented on a trial basis. The treatments of the labor insurance and welfare of the enterprises under collective ownership at the prefectural or county level which have been carried out in light of the relevant regulations of state-owned enterprises can be handled according to the existing regulations for the time being if economic conditions permit. The enterprises expenses for labor insurance are still covered by the money drawn from outside the operation and no money should be specially drawn for social insurance funds.

The grain ration for the staff and workers of enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns can be fixed according to the fixed quantity or subsidy of the small grain ration in production of state-owned enterprises. Items for labor protection use can be supplied in accordance with the standards of the state-owned enterprises in the same trade.

VI. The Training of Personnel and Technical Transformation

22. Enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns must vigorously strengthen education in communist ideas, work discipline, democracy, and legality, as well as the cultural, technical, and professional education among their staff and workers, enhance their political and ideological consciousness, raise their cultural, professional, and technical level, heighten their sense of responsibility as masters of the country, develop the spirit of unity and mutual aid, and take the initiative to fulfill production and work tasks in an active way.

23. Enterprises under collective ownership in the cities and towns are encouraged to jointly or individually run vocational training centers for their staff and workers under the overall planning of the responsible departments at a higher level and give their staff and workers planned vocational training, whether in sparetime vocational training or vocational training attended by personnel not in or partly withdrawn from production. Those who have finished their studies and passed an examination will be granted course completion certificates.

Gradual efforts should be first made to give vocational training to personnel of enterprises under collective ownership before they begin their jobs. The responsible departments and enterprises which have the proper conditions are encouraged to run vocational schools and training classes. Labor service companies must run all types of vocational and technical training classes. Localities which have the proper conditions are encouraged to establish employment training centers. The training methods must be flexible and diversified. The practice of working while studying must be encouraged. In regard to personnel who take up training prior to employment, there must be implementation of the principle of voluntary participation, study at their own expense, and no advance guarantee of a job. Those who have passed an examination and excel in their studies will be hired.

Enterprises under collective ownership can choose and send staff and workers who are worthy of further training to universities, colleges and scientific research units for advanced studies. Contracts can be signed between the enterprises and staff and workers whom they choose and send for advanced studies, stipulating that after completing their studies, the staff and workers must return and work in their former enterprises.

In accordance with the needs of production and work, every year the state places a certain number of graduates from universities, polytechnic schools, and technical schools in enterprises under collective ownership. Their wages can be higher but not lower than state unified standards. The wage and welfare treatment of staff and workers of state-owned enterprises who are sent to work in enterprises under collective ownership must be handled according to the provisions of contracts signed by the two parties concerned. If it is necessary, they can be transferred anew to the enterprises where they formerly worked.

24. Enterprises under collective ownership must energetically unfold activities in technical innovation and carry out technical transformation step by step in key units so as to constantly raise product quality and economic results and make more contributions to the state. The departments concerned must support them with materials and equipment. To carry out scientific research and designing work, enterprises under collective ownership are allowed to set up organs or to sign scientific cooperation contracts with state specialized scientific research and designing organs or with universities and colleges, and to establish a cooperative relationship with them.

VII. The Reorganization and Restructuring of Existing Enterprises

25. While the present affiliation relationship of enterprises remains unchanged, enterprises under collective ownership run and managed by people's governments at the district or county level or by other departments must energetically turn the practice of profits and losses being handled by the state in a unified way into the practice of independent business accounting, and of assuming sole responsibility for one's own profit or loss. Being given increasingly greater decisionmaking power in economic activities, an enterprise under collective ownership must carry out the wage system under which the economic interests of the staff and workers are directly linked with the economic results of the enterprises and the welfare treatments commensurate with our abilities, and restore the fine tradition of democratic management and running the enterprises in an industrious and economical way.

26. The enterprises under collective ownership run by state-owned enterprises and enterprise units which have practiced independent business accounting and assumed sole responsibility for their own profit or loss must continue in that direction, further improve their operation and management, and attain better economic results. State-owned enterprises and enterprise units are encouraged to operate labor service companies and to organize and guide the sons and daughters of staff and workers who are waiting for jobs in running the enterprises under collective ownership which independently carry out their operations, practice independent business accounting and assume sole responsibility for their profit or loss. Conditions should be energetically created for separating the organizational system of the collective enterprises in name which in reality are handled entirely by state-owned enterprises and will receive wages in disregard of their profit or loss so that they can practice individual business accounting and assume sole responsibility for their profit or loss. Conditions should be created for gradually sorting out the personnel of enterprises under collective ownership who have been arranged to work in state-owned enterprises and are now not needed in production and work, and for organizing them to operate collective production and service undertakings or to contract for task assignments from state-owned enterprises.

27. The enterprises under collective ownership run by neighborhood committees must continue to give play to their strong points: They are numerous in the economic network, vast in scope, and flexible in operation, and they make things convenient for the masses. Efforts should be made to steadily turn these enterprises, whose profits and losses are handled in a unified way by neighborhood committees, into enterprises which assume sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and their decisionmaking power must be respected. The present situation must be changed in which excessive profits are collected from these enterprises and expenses are excessively apportioned among them. The enterprises have the right to refuse to pay the irrational expenses apportioned by neighborhood committees.

VIII. Strengthening Leadership and Management

28. The people's governments at various levels must strengthen leadership over the economy under collective ownership in cities and towns. The professional departments concerned must effectively and responsibly grasp as an important task the support and development of the economy under collective ownership in cities and towns. It is imperative to bring the development of the economy under collective ownership into line with the plan of the national economy and to give it active guidance. On the question of raw and semi-finished materials goods supply, of goods, space, credits, pricing, and taxation, the responsible professional departments must conscientiously make concrete suggestions and formulate policies and measures which are conducive to the development of the economy under collective ownership in cities and towns. The people's governments at all levels and their responsible professional departments must seriously deal with the erroneous practices and illegal actions of discriminating against, restricting, attacking, and swallowing up enterprises under collective ownership in cities and towns. The economic commissions at different levels are responsible for comprehensively solving the questions of the professional departments involved in the course of developing the economy under collective ownership in cities and towns. Labor and personnel departments at various levels must run labor service companies well, do a good job in the organizational, management, and training work of people awaiting jobs, and hold themselves responsible for offering guidance in the employment work of the units under collective ownership in cities and towns.

29. Efforts should be made to carry out the management system conducive to the development of the economy under collective ownership in cities and towns. At present, the management system of existing enterprises under collective ownership may remain unchanged. It is advisable to restore the combined handicraft cooperatives of enterprises under collective ownership under the jurisdiction of the second light industrial bureaus at all levels. They are required to handle official business, along with the second light industrial bureaus at all levels in the same offices. As far as the management system of the newly developed enterprises under collective ownership system is concerned, various forms should be adopted in light of the actual situation and in ways suited to local conditions, such as labor service companies, production and service cooperative integrated combines, and other forms. No uniformity should be imposed in this respect. Various forms are allowed to coexist and develop, each promoting the other. No matter what form is adopted, we should implement a relatively lax and flexible management system and strive to bring about a situation in which there is aid but not a monopoly, control, but not rigidity, and liveliness but not chaos.

Enterprises under collective ownership in cities and towns are allowed to organize trade associations or federations. The associations or federations are responsible for promoting the operation and management, the ideological education of the staff and workers, and the technical and professional study of the enterprises, and for reporting and making proposals to people's governments.

30. In accordance with these regulations and in light of actual conditions, all localities and departments must work out concrete measures for specific localities and departments for the implementation of these regulations and conscientiously implement them. These regulations supersede all previous regulations formed by the various localities and departments concerning the economy under collective ownership in cities and towns and should be indiscriminately taken as the standard.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON APPRAISAL OF WU ZETIAN

HK190618 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 83 p 2

[From the "Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column by Lu: "On the Appraisal of Wu Zetian"]

[Text] At present, among students of history, there have appeared two totally different conclusions based on basically the same data in the assessment of Wu Zetian. This involves the question of what should be the criteria used in assessing historical figures. In an article entitled: "On the Appraisal of Wu Zetian" published in the JOURNAL OF SHANGHAI TEACHERS COLLEGE, No 1, 1983, Zheng Baoqi put forth his own views on this matter.

The article held that the appraisal of Wu Zetian cannot be affected by her family status. Family status of course had a certain influence on the speeches and words of historical figures. But the possibility of such influence and its scope must be decided by the contrasts existing between the then social organization and social forces. The internal court struggle in the period of Wu Zetian did not have the ingredients of reform and antireform and represented only the struggle for supreme power within the Tang Dynasty. After Wu Zetian seized power, she expanded the bureaucratic government through various channels (such as the imperial examination system, self-recommendation for public service, informing on others, and so forth), in order to build up her own influence. Such a way of doing things of course added to financial outlays and the burdens imposed on the people. Meanwhile, to consolidate her own rule, Wu Zetian also energetically promoted the practice of informing on others and the system of putting oppressive officials in charge. A large number of frameups resulted. These made for the intensification of social contradictions. But we cannot exaggerate the then prevailing social class contradictions. Generally speaking, social order in the period of Wu Zetian was relatively steady. Class contradictions were also relatively mild. Wu Zetian especially carried on the guideline followed in the early period of the Tang Dynasty. She laid emphasis on agriculture and sericulture and the repair of irrigation facilities. In disaster-affected areas, she exempted people from paying rent and administered relief. Concerning the armed harassment from aristocrats among people of minority nationalities, she took resolute measures to offer resistance and to have garrison troops open up wasteland and grow food grain. All these laid a material foundation for the later "thriving period."

YANG SHANGKUN RECEIVES PILOT LI DAEWI

OW191333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this afternoon received Li Dawei, former major and flight leader in the Taiwan Air Force -- now deputy commandant of an Aviation Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army -- at the Great Hall of the People.

Yang Shangkun said that he appreciated Li Dawei's brave act in flying to the mainland, and encouraged him to contribute to the military building of China.

Yang stresses that reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of the people and is an irresistible historical trend.

Li Dawei said he has seen with his own eyes the flourishing countryside and the healthy social atmosphere.

"The people are good and honest, and they have full confidence in making the motherland prosperous," he added.

Yang Shangkun asked about the work and life of other former members of the Kuomintang Air Force who had crossed over earlier and were present at today's meeting. They are Huang Wengang, Xu Tingze, Huang Tianming, and Huang Zhicheng. He said it was his hope that they would offer suggestions on building the military force.

Since today was Li Dawei's 34th birthday, Yang Shangkun presented him a birthday cake, wishing him success in his work and a happy life.

Also present on the occasion were He Chengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Gan Weihan, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; and He Tingyi, deputy commander of the Air Force.

STUDENTS, OTHERS STAGE SIT-IN AT ROK EMBASSY

OW192017 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] In Taipei it is reported separate groups petitioned the South Korean Government Wednesday to send the six freedom seekers who commandeered a mainland Chinese aircraft to Korea on May 5 to the Republic of China. In a demonstration, 11 students, businessmen, and housewives staged a 2-hour sit-in at the South Korean Embassy in Taipei before presenting a petition. (Jesse Ching), who led the sit-in, said: We want to remind the South Korean people of what they have suffered during the Korean war that was backed by Communist China.

Ten university presidents and high school principals also met South Korean Ambassador Kim Chon-kong and voiced support for the freedom seekers who have repeatedly indicated their wish to come to the Republic of China since their arrival in Korea.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung asked Wednesday for an official clarification from the South Korean Government of statements made Monday by Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-suk concerning the ties between Seoul and the Chinese Communist regime. The Korean ambassador to the Republic of China was summoned to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the third time since the Red Chinese jetliner was commandeered to South Korea on May 5 by six freedom-seekers seeking political asylum here. According to a statement by the ministry, Mr Chu expressed grave concern in his talks with the South Korean envoy and asked South Korea to clarify the statement given by Yi on the negotiations with the Chinese Communist regime as well as relations between South Korea and the ROC.

Speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Korean National Assembly Monday, Yi had said the direct talks that had been held with the Chinese Communist regime over the incident were expected to have favorable affect on the development of relations between South Korea and the Chinese Communist regime. The Government of the Republic of China had earlier lodged strong protest to direct contact between Seoul and Peking, as Seoul recognizes the Government of the Republic of China as the sole legal representative of all of China. This was the first official contact between South Korea and the Communist regime since 1949.

TALKS BEGIN WITH SAUDIS ON ECONOMICS, TECHNOLOGY

OW191039 Taipei CNA in English 1014 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 19 (CNA) -- The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia both pledged to promote closer cooperation in the economic and technological fields. This was announced at the opening of the seventh session of the Sino-Saudi Permanent Joint Committee this morning in Taipei.

Jointly presiding over the opening session were Economic Affairs Minister William Y.T. Chao, who is also chief delegate of the 21-member Chinese delegation, and Dr Riyad 'Ubayd, chairman of the National Center for Science and Technology, who led the 16-member Saudi delegation. At the opening ceremony, Minister Chao said the ROC is ready to "seek new ventures to expand the scope of cooperation" with Saudi Arabia.

Chao assured the Saudi delegates that "the efforts we are making now will not only benefit both parties but will also set a vivid model of cooperation between the two developing countries."

"Economic cooperation has, in recent years, become one of the major movements among the family of nations, through international cooperation, economic development can be greatly speeded up with mutual support in the form of exchange of materials and technical resources. It is with this realization that the Republic of China has been looking forward to the cooperation of all friendly nations with respect and sincerity," he said.

Chao recalled that since the committee was established eight years ago, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China have been moving toward the right direction, working together in the establishment of a strong and cordial relationship and both enjoying steady economic growth and prosperity in the fast changing world.

"Your presence and active participation on this joint conference is a manifestation of our mutual desire for closer economic cooperation and of the confidence we share in prospects of the economy of our countries," he stated.

Speaking at the same occasion, Dr 'Ubayd said Saudi Arabia will seek to broaden the existing economic and technical ties with the ROC and to promote close cooperation in other fields in the future.

During the three-day conference, lasting through May 21, the delegates from the two countries will review the existing cooperation on various projects, including agriculture, trade and finance and transportation.

AGREEMENT ON TV COOPERATION WITH NETHERLANDS

OW200451 Taipei CNA in English 0317 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Amsterdam, May 19 (CNA) -- Chinese Television Service (CTS) and Dutch national television, NOS (Netherlands broadcasting organization), have reached a preliminary agreement of new cooperation, opening a new page of substantial relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and the Netherlands.

The agreement was reached by Lin Teng-fei, vice president of CTS, and Ed van Westeloo, president of NOS, when the former visited the Dutch TV station Thursday afternoon in company with Chien Yung-hsien, director of CTS News Department, and Lo Foo-wen, director of ROC's GIO (Government Information Office) office in Amsterdam.

The contents of the agreement include the exchange of news information, the offer of communications assistance, the support of equipment and manpower for news covering, and the dispatch of staffs for further cooperation between the two stations if possible.

Lin who came to attend the 32nd General Assembly of International Press Institute held in Amsterdam May 16-19 told CENTRAL NEWS that he met NOS' president at the meeting and it was the ranking official of NOS proposing the cooperation between the CTS and NOS. Lin is scheduled to leave for Panama Friday and will also visit Costa Rica before returning home on May 28.

POLL REVEALS PEOPLE SUPPORT GOVERNMENT POLICIES

OW200453 Taipei CNA in English 0325 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 20 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan said Thursday the government should continue to conduct polls of public opinion to see what people in this country think about current problems and feed the information into the administrative programs.

Sun made the remarks at the weekly Cabinet meeting Thursday in reference to a report given by Yung Wei, chairman of the Evaluation, Research and Development Commission, on the results of a recent public opinion poll here.

According to the poll, Wei said, a majority of the people here expressed their positive support of government policies and feel satisfied with their living conditions.

However, the poll reveals that people interviewed anticipate greater use of effective measures to tackle environmental pollution, food sanitation, public welfare, and administrative efficiency in dealing with everyday routine problems that directly affect the average citizens.

The commission's poll selected samples from 120 districts throughout the Taiwan area with 4,499 citizens being interviewed by 187 well-trained polltakers.

All the information gathered in the survey were double-checked and fed into computers for analyses. A summary of the findings are shown below:

-- A middle class is stably taking shape in the Republic of China on Taiwan as 54 percent of the people interviewed considered themselves to belong to the middle class. They said they felt their lives to be much better than that of the older generation and expected that the social status of their next generation will become even better.

-- The barrier of provincialism is gradually disappearing as 55 percent of the people from different provinces have become relatives as a result of mutual marriage.

-- People have shown great interest in politics which illustrates that the democratic system being enforced in this country is continuing to proceed on the normal track.

-- Citizens interviewed deemed that the most effective method to voice their opinions should be channeled by voting in elections which is followed by participating in "li" meetings and by their elected representatives in parliament.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH EUROPE -- Taipei, May 16 (CNA) -- The two-way trade between the Republic of China and Europe showed a considerable increase in the first 4 months of this year, according to the Euro-Asian Trade Organization (EATO). During the January-April period Taiwan's exports to Europe amounted to U.S. \$847.5 million; down by U.S. \$13.4 million or 1.6 percent from U.S. \$860.9 million in the same period last year; while its imports from the same continent, totalling U.S. \$667.7 million, up by U.S. \$85.7 million or 14.7 percent over the same period. Taiwan's exports to West Germany, France, and Italy dropped while its exports to Britain and the Netherlands rose during the 4-month span, the same statistics show. Taiwan's imports from West Germany, Britain, and Italy declined while its imports from France and the Netherlands surged considerably during the same period. Taiwan's exports to Belgium were down slightly while its imports from Greece showed a slight decline during the 4-month period. Its exports and imports to and from other European countries, including Denmark, Ireland, and Luxembourg, however, showed some increases during the same period, the same organization reported. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1035 GMT 16 May 83 GW]

NEW CHINA AIRLINES CHAIRMAN -- Taipei, May 14 (CNA) -- Gen Wu Yueh, former deputy chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of National Defense, will succeed Szeto Fu to become the new board chairman of China Airlines [CAL], reliable sources said Friday. Szeto will be designated as a strategy adviser to the president after resigning from the CAL chairmanship, the sources said. He paid a courtesy call Friday to Communications Minister Lien Chan and Vice Minister Chen Shu-hsi. [Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 14 May 83 GW]

HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO ON XINHUA CHIEF'S DEPARTURE

HK191250 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 4

["Special" article by Liu Chung-yu: "Behind Wang Kuang's Downfall"]

[Text] Luo Fu, former editor in chief of HSIN WAN PAO, a pro-Communist newspaper in Hong Kong, was sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of acting as a U.S. "spy." The day before yesterday, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY officially announced that Wang Kuang will leave office as "first director of the Hong Kong XINHUA branch." These two cases are not isolated but are closely connected.

What is important is that the two cases have indicated that the Deng Xiaoping "regime," just like the Mao Zedong "regime" and the Hua Guofeng "regime," absolutely does not permit political democratization or a milder "open work style" no matter whether the advocates are inside or outside the party.

Violating a Taboo in Saving Luo Fu

Several days ago this paper gave an exhaustive report on how Luo Fu collapsed in the power struggle within the propaganda organization of the Hong Kong communists.

As "No 1 leader" of the Communists in Hong Kong, Wang Kuang, of course, knows very well the whole process of the struggle between Luo Fu and other leaders of the Communists in Hong Kong. Sources close to leftist people disclosed that in the struggle within the propaganda organization of the Communists in Hong Kong, Wang Kuang sympathized with Luo Fu because they shared a similar work style. But the sources did not disclose whether Wang Kuang supported Luo Fu with his own practical action in the struggle.

According to the sources, when Luo Fu was summoned to Beiping and was placed under house arrest, Wang Kuang turned his sympathy for the former "political commissar" of the Communists in Hong Kong who had close connection with him into practical action and went about campaigning to save Luo Fu.

A Stroke of Bad Luck for Supporting CHISHIN NIENTAI

The sources said that the Deng Xiaoping "regime" was angry at Wang Kuang's action. Apart from violating a taboo in interceding on behalf of Luo Fu, Wang Kuang was also criticized for supporting several pro-Communist Hong Kong magazines holding the banner of "enlightened communism."

The magazines of "enlightened communism" include CHENG MING, CHISHIH NIENTAI, and KUANG CHIAO CHING [WIDE ANGLE]. Before Deng Xiaoping came to power for the third time, CHENG MING and CHISHIH NIENTAI prepared the public for Deng Xiaoping's rehabilitation. In the early days after Deng Xiaoping became vice chairman of the CPC, Hua Guofeng, and Ye Jianying still represented the main trend of the "political power" of the CPC. But he, by taking advantage of the anxious demand of the broad masses in mainland China for a change, pretended to be an enlightened person so as to strike at Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying, who were relatively conservative and stubborn.

In Hong Kong, CHISHIH NIENTAI, CHENG MING, and KUANG CHIAO CHING coordinated with him from afar, praising him as a "democratic rightist" and denouncing Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying as "autocratic rightists."

Furthermore, as these magazines thought that Deng Xiaoping really was a person with democratic ideology and open mind, they went a step further to advocate "socialist democracy" and expose "the dark side of socialism," hoping that the Chinese Communist "regime" would make improvements.

But they misunderstood Deng Xiaoping, and also failed to understand the true nature of all communist regimes which accommodate no alien forces. They had a stroke of bad luck and were excluded, attacked and suppressed by the CPC and communists in Hong Kong.

Because Wang Kuang has all along vigorously supported these pro-Communist magazines, the Deng Xiaoping regime, of course, is not satisfied with his attitude.

Getting Into Trouble for Involvement With "Boat People"

Another decisive factor leading to Wang Kuang's downfall, as disclosed by this paper last year, has something to do with a film called "Boat People."

People taking part in the production of the film told reporters of this paper that Henry Y.T. Fok invested money in the production of the film, which was produced by Xia Meng and directed by Xu Anhua. When examining the film script, Wang Kuang believed that this film might benefit the CPC in dealing a hard blow to the Communist Government of Vietnam.

Hence, he approved shooting the film on Hainan Island and it was approved by leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the Guangdong provincial and Hainan Island authorities.

Someone who had worked on the production of the film told the reporters that Xu Anhua, the director of the film, has collected a vast amount of information about Vietnamese refugees and fully understood their miserable life after shooting several TV films depicting Vietnamese refugees swarming into Hong Kong via the sea. She made the films when she was a program assistant in the TV section of Radio Television Hong Kong. Therefore, she was able to produce a sensational film.

This experienced film worker said that due to the influence of the "1997 issue," the Hong Kong people identified with the film when watching it. Therefore, they gradually changed their attitude of sympathizing with the miserable Overseas Chinese in Vietnam and opposing the Communist Party of Vietnam to that of hating and fearing all communist parties, fearing the administering of Hong Kong by the CPC.

He said that unfavorable influence exerted by "Boat People" on CPC propaganda concerning "recovering Hong Kong and letting Hong Kong people administer Hong Kong" was contrary to the expectation of those who took part in the production of the film, those who invested money in it, and of course Wang Kuang, who approved the shooting of the film.

He continued that shortly after "Boat People" was shown, reports spread that Wang Kuang's position was not firm.

As "Boat People" seriously undermined the propaganda offensive of the CPC on the issue of "recovering Hong Kong's sovereignty," Wang Kuang had to bear the responsibility. According to sources close to the CPC, Wang Kuang and other Communist leaders in Hong Kong made repeated mistakes on this problem and other propaganda measures, resulting in a drastic fall in Hong Kong's stock market, the sharp drop in the exchange rate of the Hong Kong dollar against the U.S. dollar, and the marked drop in land prices. The CPC attributed all these to Wang Kuang.

Iuo Fu and Wang Kuang sharing same destiny

Since reports spread at the end of last year that Wang Kuang's position was shaken, he has made few public appearances and has seldom delivered speeches. Occasionally, his name could be found in lists for presenting wreathes or attending a reception party. This constituted a sharp contrast to his active performance in the early days after his arrival in Hong Kong.

It is necessary for us to pay attention to how Iuo Fu and Wang Kuang came to power and collapsed because all Communists and those attached to Communists will come to no good end. But the fact that the downfall of Iuo Fu and Wang Kuang resulted from their "enlightened style" may well warn those who claim to be neutral and harbor illusions on the CPC: Under Communist rule, there are no forms of freedom and democracy which people living in the free world enjoy, and the "democracy" and "open style" of a communist party are but its means to carry out united front work.

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DATE FILMED

MAY 23, 1983

